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COMMENT OF THE DAY

It's Up To The People

It was abundantly right that the whole of Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth should make the Coronation an occasion for unrestrained rejoicing and celebration. But now that what may be called normal life has returned it is not inappropriate to take stock of the general position, particularly as it affects the mother country. There is a genuine desire that the reign of Queen Elizabeth will be an era of fruitful development. But when all things are said, the real question that remains is whether the British people will measure up to their responsibilities. The day after the Coronation, the London Times in an outspoken leading article declared that "a new chapter in the history of the nation is being written, a chapter in which the nation's new stature could be established by merely proclaiming it." Although coming so soon after the Coronation, this doctrine of realism is timely. The nation needs to be on its guard as much against unwarranted optimism as against unwarranted pessimism. Britain's future will be largely as she makes it. The fact is not appreciated as it ought to be that more so than ever in the past the outcome will depend on the people themselves. It may be that in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the disparities of wealth were too pronounced. But the greatness of Britain has owed much to the wealthy and the captains of industry. Now the ravages of taxation, and the trend towards equalisation of incomes mean increased responsibility for democracy as a whole. Britain's future is bound up with the effort put forth by the mass of workers, and the nation's enemies are not only ignorance but also selfishness.

THAT there is a Trojan Horse in existence seems evident from the Presidential address made last week to the Scottish Mineworkers' Conference at Aberdeen. He declared that the miners, along with millions of other Trade Unionists, will be demanding wage increases this year. The sharp price increases which have followed wage awards over the past year or so ought to have made plain to the workers themselves that wage increases in existing circumstances are powerfully inflationary. A continuation along that path may spell disaster for everyone. It is more than time that the emphasis was switched to production. It would be in keeping with the requirements of the era if Trade Unions reviewed their restrictive practices. The importance of investments also needs to be recognised, and this involves a cessation of attacks on profits. All sectors of the community, however, not merely the workers, have a contribution to make. But the major contribution must come from the workers. Over a century and a half ago Burke's dictum that "a great Empire and little minds go ill together" applied no doubt to an aristocracy. Today, however, with equal validity, it can be applied to the mass of citizens comprising the British democracy. Their actions can be worthy of greatness or the reverse, and the outcome rests with them.

Bermuda Talks May Herald Big Four Conference

Two Fires Cause Loss Of Life

Rio de Janeiro, June 14. Seventy-five people are known to have died and more than 100 were injured, many critically in a fire which gutted a night club in São Paulo early today.

The fire broke out in an ironmonger's shop under the club and quickly engulfed the entire building.

More than 300 revellers cramming the club to celebrate St. Anthony's Day—St. Anthony is the patron saint of Brazilian spinners—made a panic-stricken dash down a narrow staircase towards the exit.

Scores of others threw themselves from windows to the street below.

Some were electrocuted when they fell on high tension wires. Police said most of them were women who were crushed on the staircase before the flames reached them.

Most of the casualties were coloured people.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DISASTER

Quebec, June 14. A fire destroyed 24 homes here today, killing one man and leaving some 150 persons homeless in this community of 1,092 persons, 40 miles southeast of Quebec.

Firefighters were hampered by lack of water and the neighbouring communities of St. Charles, St. Germain, St. Uvalle, Beaumont and Armagh rushed to help.

The village church was spared by flames. The content was burned.

Credit for saving the church went to local residents who formed bucket brigades and doused cinders and sparks as quickly as they fell on the church. The fire started in the kitchen of a house and quickly spread.—United Press.

Amnesty For 4,029 Persons

Paris, June 14. The Communist-controlled East German radio announced today that 4,029 persons who had been serving three-year sentences for offences against the state were released last week under the recently proclaimed Amnesty Law.

The broadcast quoted the east zone newspaper "Neues Deutschland" as reporting today that 1,500 more prisoners will be released shortly.—France-Press.

Deposed President Reported Dead

Lima, Colombia, June 14. Unconfirmed reports reached here today of the death of the President of Colombia, Laureano Gomez.

President Gomez returned to office yesterday after a two-year absence due to illness and was then ousted by a military coup organised by Colombian Commander-in-Chief General Pinilla.—France-Press.

French Premiership: Marie To Make Decision Today

Paris, June 15. M. Andre Marie, 55, will confer today with the executive of his own Radical Party and is then expected to tell President Vincent Auriol late tonight whether he thinks he can form a new government.

The President asked him on Thursday to explore the possibilities, after three other nominees had failed to win the National Assembly's backing.

If M. Marie decides to go ahead, he is expected to try his luck in the National Assembly on either Tuesday or Thursday.

M. Marie told reporters last night he saw M. Wilfrid Baumgartner, Governor of the Bank of France. Then he spent the day working on the minimum programme to which he wants party leaders to agree before giving his reply to the President.

EISENHOWER'S POSITION Need For Unifying Western Opinion

Washington, June 15.

Some diplomatic observers here believed that President Eisenhower will have little choice at Bermuda but to associate the United States with an attempt at a four-power conference to settle cold war issues.

According to these observers an intransigent attitude on the part of President Eisenhower would be unlikely in view of present European opinion to erase the possibility of a splintering of the Western alliance which was created to present a solid Western front against Communist aggression.

Communist political skill in exploiting the Kremlin's "peace" campaign is given due credit for creating the dilemma which appears to be fixing itself upon the White House. But some diplomats believe that uncertainty about foreign policy objectives within the United States has also served the Communist purposes.

In his speech of April 10, President Eisenhower met the Soviet propaganda drive head-on. He declared the United States was ready to make an honourable settlement with the Communist empire but he demanded that the Soviets demonstrate their good faith in "deeds not words." Pending such proof Mr. Eisenhower asserted that the old assumption of implacable Communist expansionism must stand and with it the laborious buildup of Western military strength.

This position was widely asserted as unassailable in April. But events of recent weeks indicate that the Kremlin strategists have found a way to reach public opinion in Europe without producing the required "deeds" as they are understood in this country.

TWO EXAMPLES

The apparently effective Soviet tactics are to "give up" positions they have never occupied and to present a benevolent face to the world by easing up pressures on subject peoples. Russia's abandonment of its old demands for a share in the control of the Dardanelles is a notable example of the former. The sudden ease-up on Sovietisation of East Germany is an instance of the latter.

In the vicinity of responsible American officials none of the Soviet "concessions" to date is the kind of deed that President Eisenhower has been talking about.

American leaders are painfully aware that Russia's demands on Turkey could be reinstated overnight. The screws could be turned down again on the people of East Germany no less abruptly.

The transition from a military to a civilian facade to the Soviet occupation system in Austria means nothing at all so long as the Kremlin blocks a State Treaty with that country. And such gestures as permission

for Russian wives of foreigners to leave their homeland are regarded as superficial by persons concerned strictly with the realities of the East-West situation.

GESTURES

If a balance sheet were drawn up after three months of the Soviet peace offensive it would show from the American standpoint numerous corollary gestures by the Soviets which have served to soften public opinion in the West and create divisions among Western governments, but not a single step backward from the strategic positions the Communists have staked out in occupied countries and within the political life of the Western nations.

The one apparent exception to the pattern—the Communist movement toward a Korean truce—might be no exception at all, according to some American observers. It might turn out in the end, they warn, that the Communists are proposing to call off for the time being an expensive war in order to seize more attainable political objectives.

The impression in informed quarters here however is that very few of the American fears and misgivings about Soviet sincerity are shared by the European peoples and their leaders—or if they are being thrust aside in the wishful belief that Russia is ready to ring down the curtain on the era of war preparations and austerity.

LOST OBJECTIVES

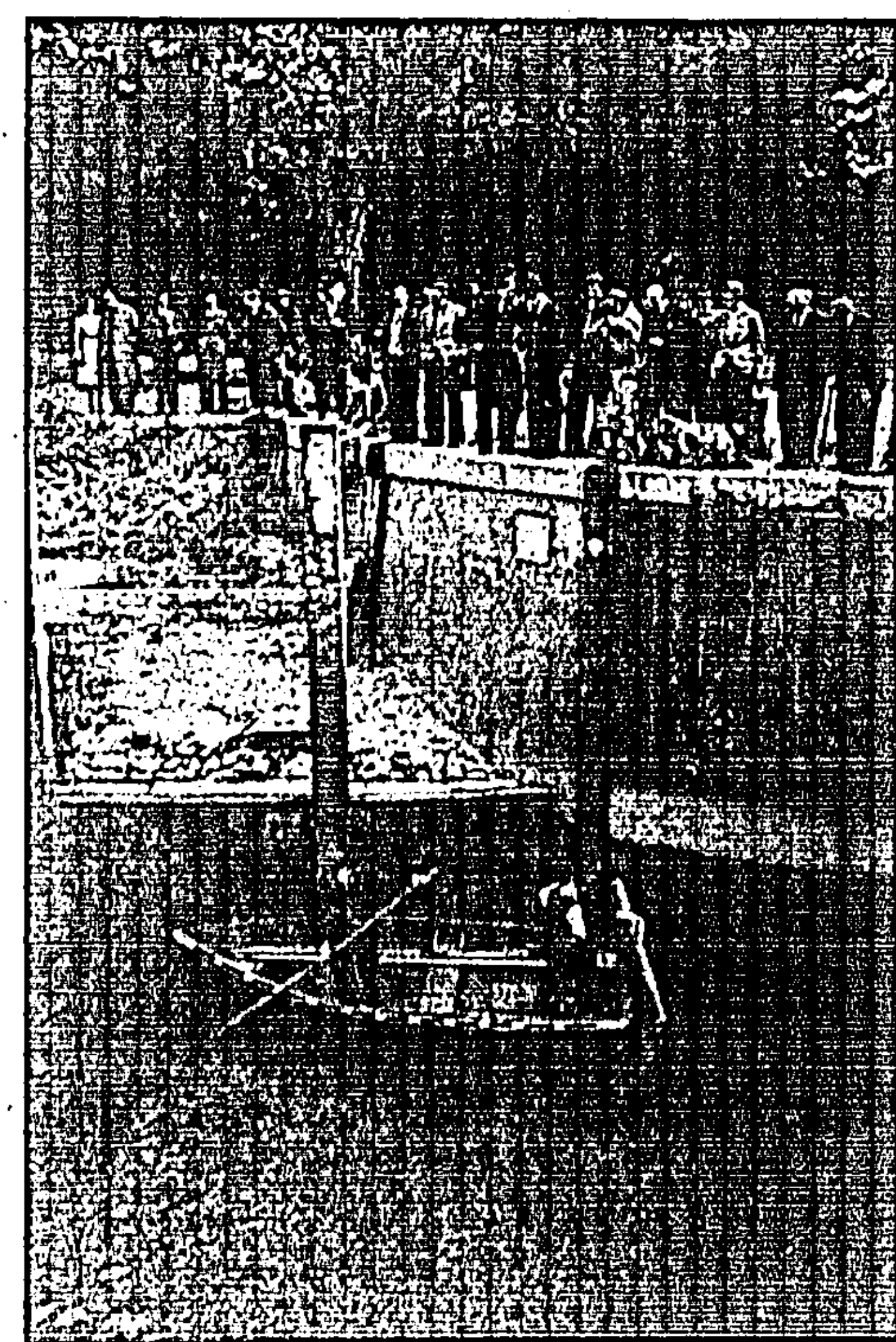
This attitude has resulted in the defeat or stalling off of certain objectives in Europe that the United States has supported warmly and even urgently. The dead halt in progress toward the creation of a European Army, the failure of the pro-American government coalition to attain a majority of votes in the Italian elections, the indecisive drift of French politics, the tendency of European and American opinion to divide on the big cold war issues—all these are regarded as setbacks to the United States which hopes to promote a strong and united front to the Communist world.

Some diplomats here believe it is now too late to retrieve the Western unity that sprang out of the Korean war outbreak except by means of a thorough-going test of Soviet intentions. Under present international conditions a parity of the chiefs of government of Britain, France, Russia and the United States would seem to be the only way satisfactory to world opinion to probe the real desires of the Kremlin.—United Press.

Mr. Eden's Condition

London, June 14. Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, spent a "comfortable night" at the New England Baptist Hospital here according to an official bulletin today.

The bulletin said Mr. Eden "continues to make progress".—Reuter.



A widespread police hunt is now being carried out in England for the slayer of two young girls whose bodies were found mutilated in the Thames at Teddington. Picture shows an under-water telescope in use during a search of the river for clues.—AP Photo.

Queen Joins Her Navy At Spithead

Portsmouth, June 15. Queen Elizabeth joined her Navy here last night for the Coronation review today at Spithead.

She boarded the despatch vessel Surprise—Royal yacht for the occasion—42 minutes behind time. Her car had been delayed on the last stage of her drive from Windsor by thousands of people who had cleared into this bomb-scorched naval base by train, coach and car to see the ceremonial inspection of more than 200 warships and other craft from 22 nations.

As the Queen stepped aboard the Royal Standard broke from the main masthead. Across the water of the harbour the saluting battery at Fort Blockhouse, the Royal Navy's submarine base, boomed out a Royal salute of 21 guns.

The 21-gun salute was the signal for all ships in harbour and out in the Spithead anchorage to "dress overall"—grey springs of flags being hoisted from bows to mastsheads between the masts and down to the stems.

OMINOUS PROMISE

Lowering grey clouds, a stiff wind and gusts of rain gave ominous promise for today's weather when the Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, put to sea in the Surprise to review the great assembly of ships.

The assembly of grey-hulled vessels snakes out westwards from the harbour entrance in nine long lines, stretching nearly seven miles and spread over an area of 20 square miles.

The anchored vessels are mainly ships from British fleets, but there are representatives from the navies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, India, Ceylon and 10 visiting warships from other nations in their modern armada.

Every country with a navy has been invited to send a vessel to the review. There are also ships of the British merchant navy and the auxiliary and fishing fleets.

Anchored among the foreign ships is the Russian cruiser Sverdlov. The Sverdlov's crew has been on several sight-seeing tours round Portsmouth and London in the last few days.—Reuter.

Hunt For Killer

Four Arrested In London Demonstration

London, June 14. Four persons were arrested following the demonstration to save the Rosenbergs before the American Embassy in London this afternoon.

Two men were accused of obstructing the police and another man and a 10-year-old boy were accused of insulting behaviour towards the authorities. They will be summoned before the court on Monday.—France-Press.

Trains Collide Head-on

Madras, June 14. Sixty-two people were injured in a head-on collision between a passenger train and a goods train near Madanapalle about 200 miles from here last night.

Damage to rolling stock and the permanent way was reported to be heavy, the railway authorities announced.

Medical aid was rushed to the accident site.

Carriages and trucks were shattered and part of the permanent way torn up.

The collision occurred on the metre gauge system of the Southern Railway about 20 miles from Madanapalle.—Reuter.

Truman Starts Burglar Alarm

Kansas City, June 14. Seven policemen and a telephone company guard rushed to a storage room at the country courthouse here yesterday in answer to a burglar alarm.

They found Ex-President of the United States Mr. Harry Truman with a bunch of keys in his hand trying to open a door.

Mr. Truman, who wanted to consult secret Government documents of the former Democratic Administration had accidentally tripped over an alarm.

"My top-secret files are well guarded," Mr. Truman said.—Reuter.

MORE RED GAINS ON THE KOREAN BATTLEFRONT

Tokyo, June 15.

Waves of attacking Chinese poured through eight gaping holes in the Allied lines early on Sunday and drove the South Korean defenders back to a second row of ridges at the eastern end of the Korean battlefront.

Frontline dispatches said the ROKs were regrouping on Sunday night for fresh Communist assaults or counterattacks of their own.

The Communists, launching their most savage attacks since the bloody fighting of last October, assaulted the Allied lines in a dozen places along a 50-mile section of the front and pounded UN positions with tens of thousands of rounds of artillery.

The Eighth Army clamped down a security blackout to mask the extent of enemy penetrations and said simply that the situation was "fluid."

But it said the "main lines" were holding despite the loss of Capital Hill and Anchor Hill on the eastern end of the line.

HEAVIEST ASSAULTS

The heaviest assaults were thrown against the South Korean Eighth Division, whose capture of Capital Hill last year won it fame and became a symbol of the South Korean fighting ability. The attacks also hit the ROK Fifth and Ninth Divisions and the American Third.

The heaviest fighting was reported in the early hours of Sunday after a series of attacks on Saturday night. Front dispatches passing through the heavy censorship told only of "sporadic fighting" during the sixth day of the Red assaults. The front dispatches did not identify the attackers.

In recent assaults, the Chinese troops attacked in the area above Seoul and the North Koreans at the eastern end of the line where the battleship, New Jersey, was pounding the Communists on Anchor Hill—anchor position of the 155-mile long line.

The Communist attacks obviously were designed to seize as much territory as possible before a final ceasefire line can be drawn in what may be the final days of the Korean war. But each new gain by the Reds delayed further the final armistice because of the map changes needed.

AIR ACTIONS

American Sabre jets were active yesterday over north-west Korea and probably destroyed two Russian-built MIGs and damaged three others.

Thunderjets and Sabre bombers struck two dams, two airfields and a railway station in support of the embattled ROKs. B-29 Superforts hit airfields in night attacks.

The Communist offensive was directed against a 50-mile

section of the front running westward from the coast to outpost "Harry" and "White House" mountain in the Chorwon sector of the old "Iron Triangle." The heaviest attacks were concentrated against a 20-mile section of the front.

The Reds, attacking in "human sea" assaults, seized five positions from the Eighth ROK Division and three from other South Korean troops.

"There is no doubt of readjustment of the line there," an Eighth Army spokesman said. The terrain there is a series of ridges and the only alternative to standing and dying is to fall back to the next line of ridges to prepare a counter-attack or to prepare for the next enemy move.—United Press.

Chairs Thrown About In Court

Tehran, June 14.

Six people were injured and women fainted as chairs and bricks flew inside one of the criminal courts in Tehran today.

The Court had been convened to try Shahban (nicknamed "The Brainless") and others including retired officers who were arrested after demonstrations last March against Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh and his Government.

Shahban was said to have rammed the Premier's gate in an army jeep.

As the trial opened, pro-Mossadegh visitors began abusing the accused and shouting "Long Live Mossadegh." The accused persons standing in the dock, led by Shahban, supported by their own supporters among the visitors and their families retaliated by throwing chairs and furniture shouting anti-slogans.

The Magistrate adjourned the Court and announced that at the next session visitors would not be allowed in and that the trial would be held in secret.

Five visitors were arrested.—Reuter.

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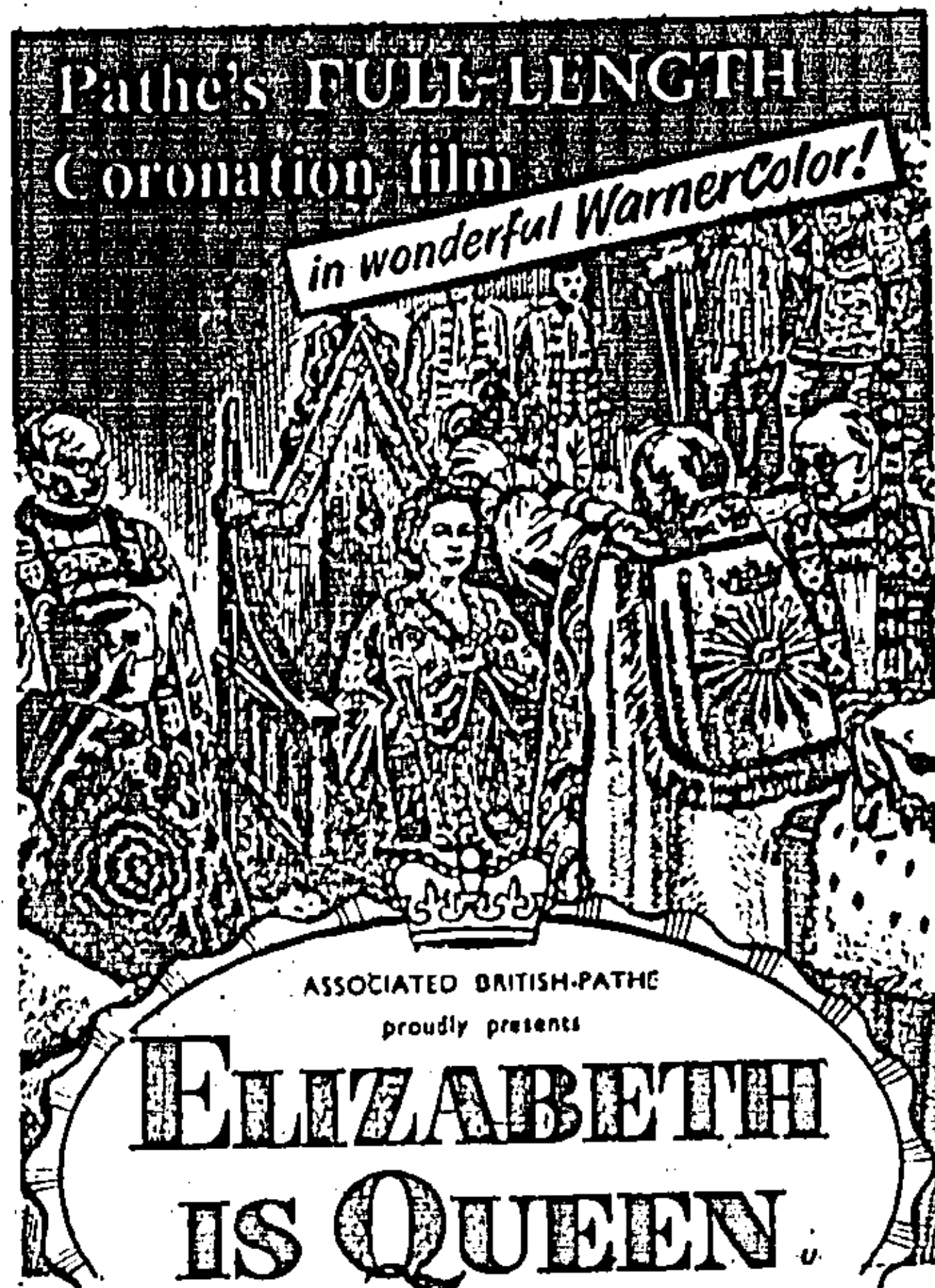
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President's Speech Construed As Criticism Of Senator McCarthy

Love Tangle In Taipei

Taipei, June 14.
Two 16-year-old girls
tried to take their own
lives in an apparent suicide
pact, because they were
spurned by the same lover.
The would-be suicides
were rescued by the police
who were amazed when one
of the girls refused to leave
the police station with her
family because she wanted
to stick to her friend in
distress.—United Press.

Benelux Again Running Into Stormy Weather

The Hague, June 14.

Outspoken editorials and speeches in recent
weeks on both sides of the Dutch-Belgian border
have shown that the Benelux economic union of
the two countries with Luxembourg is again run-
ning into stormy weather.

Politicians and economists throughout
Western Europe are closely watching the fortunes
of the Low Countries' experiment, which they re-
gard as a valuable pointer to the chances of a
wider economic union.

The crux of today's problem
is the wide disparity between
Belgium's high wages and
Holland's comparatively low
ones. In terms of money, the
difference is variously estimated
at between 50 and 70 per cent,
but in real terms, taking one cost
of living into account, it is
officially placed at between 20
and 30 per cent.

Wage differences are not new
to Benelux. A wide disparity
has existed for three years or
more. But they have been
brought very much to the fore-
ground this spring by protests
from numerous Belgian firms
that they are suffering from un-
fair Dutch competition in ever-
more competitive world markets.

While official spokesmen are
more restrained and decry
"crisis" talk the leaders of em-
ployers' associations in both
Belgium and Holland have ex-
changed outspoken views.

The Belgian view, as ex-
pressed by Mr. L. Bekker,
chairman of the Federation of
Belgian Industries, is that the
present situation is "a denial of
economic union."

He said that Holland had the
lowest and Belgium the highest
wage level in West Europe, and
the disparity was growing instead
of declining. A return to com-
parative equilibrium is "highly
urgent," he added, unless talks
aimed at this are held within
reasonable time. "Affected
countries will be forced to accept
abolition of the Benelux agree-
ments."

DUTCH RETORT

A few days later, on May 4,
Mr. T. J. Twijssstra, Mr.
Bekker's Dutch counterpart,
retorted that his speech had
the tone of an ultimatum and
"slammed the door" on further
consultations. Mr. T. J. Twijss-
stra, chairman of the As-
sociation of Dutch Employers,
went on to remind the Belgians
that they are still exporting
more to Holland than the other
way round, and that this
advantage would be jeopardised
if the Benelux principle were
thrown overboard.

The Dutch official standpoint,
supported not only by the em-
ployers but also by the trade
unions, is that Holland will not
bow to Belgian pressure to raise
wages.

While not unsympathetic to
Belgium's difficulties, the Dutch
say that their remarkably
steady wage-price system has
been the basis of their post-war
recovery and is still the main-
stay of their economic life.

They point to the fact that
even after allowing for infla-
tion, the Netherlands economy
has to absorb 50,000 new
workers every year from a
growing population. This, in a
small country which is already
the most densely populated in
the world, means in turn the
maintenance and expansion of
markets for Dutch exports all
over the world.

This truth, grasped as
thoroughly by trade union
leaders as by management and
government, leads to the con-
clusion that Dutch prices must
be kept competitive and there-
fore costs, of which wages form
an important part, kept as low
as possible.

OTHER ARGUMENTS

But Holland has other argu-
ments for refusing to increase
wages to the Belgian level.
Dutch officials quote an index,
published in Belgium, giving
wages in certain European
countries expressed as a per-
centage of 1938. The figures
show that old now but still
broadly accurate, quote West
German wages as 212, Dutch as
222, British as 278 and Belgian
as 512.

President Eisenhower declared today that only by knowing Com-
munist could it be fought effectively and he cautioned against joining
the "book burners" who would even bar knowledge of Communism from
the libraries.

Hanover, June 14.

An informal talk to 563 graduates and an
audience of about 10,000 at Dartmouth College
commencement exercises was given by the Presi-
dent who said: "Don't think you can cure some-
thing by hiding the evidence of it."

"You must have courage to look at these
things and to try to correct them..."

"Don't be afraid to go to the
Library and read the books...
That's how we will defeat
Communism... by knowing
what it is. We're not to fight
it by doing something better
and not just by hiding it."

Mr. Eisenhower said that
Americans had a right to have
books on Communism available
to students of Communism and
to have them in places ac-
cessible to others.

Observers interpreted Presi-
dent Eisenhower's remarks as an
implicit criticism of anti-
Communist Senator Joseph
McCarthy.

Senator McCarthy has been
accusing the State Department
for issuing books by Communist

AMERICA URGED TO RECOGNISE RED CHINA

Sydney, June 14.

Professor Nathaniel Peffer of
Columbia University, New
York, tonight urged recogni-
tion of the Chinese Communist
Government.

Professor Peffer, who
specialises in Far Eastern
Affairs, was guest speaker in an
Australian Broadcasting Com-
mission programme.

The Professor, who is in
Australia as a Fulbright scholar
attached to the University of
Queensland, said:

"I believe the Chinese people,
whether Communist or not,
have learned that Russia is an
aggressive expanding power to
be feared."

"That requires a lasting
settlement with China even if
for a very long time we have
every ground for suspicion of
China which indeed we have".

—Reuter.

Fire Trial Sets Man Ablaze: Foam Saves Him

London, June 14.

Thick fire-fighting experts
watched a "demonstration" of a
new foam-compound fire extin-
guisher at Oldbury, Worcester-
shire. But the show turned to
reality when Mr. Frank Thomp-
son, 27, was set on fire.

He had been preparing a rub-
bish heap which was to be set
alight. Vapour from a drum of
inflammable liquid exploded,
flames enveloped him, and set his
clothing on fire.

The new foam equipment was
turned on him until he looked
like a snowman, and the flames
were put out. After hospital
treatment Mr. Thompson went
home.

Rome Tragedy

Rome, June 14.

The Italian capital was shocked
today to learn of the tragic
death of Goolam Kanget Sketzed,
the son of the Afghanisthan Am-
bassador in Rome.

According to an informed
source, the young man was dis-
cussing the Afghanisthan failed
in his final examinations and had
taken an overdose of sleeping-
pills.—France-Press.

Girl Asks Asylum

Copenhagen, June 14.

Police said today that Miss
Sofie Ivanenko, 23, a Bulgarian
student, had asked for asylum
here because conditions in Com-
munist Bulgaria "are dreadful".

—Reuter.

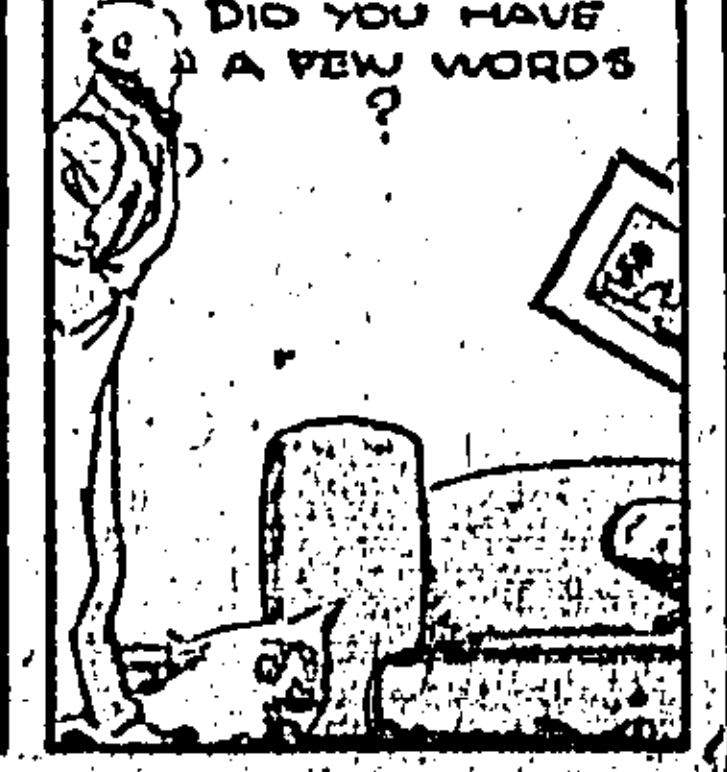
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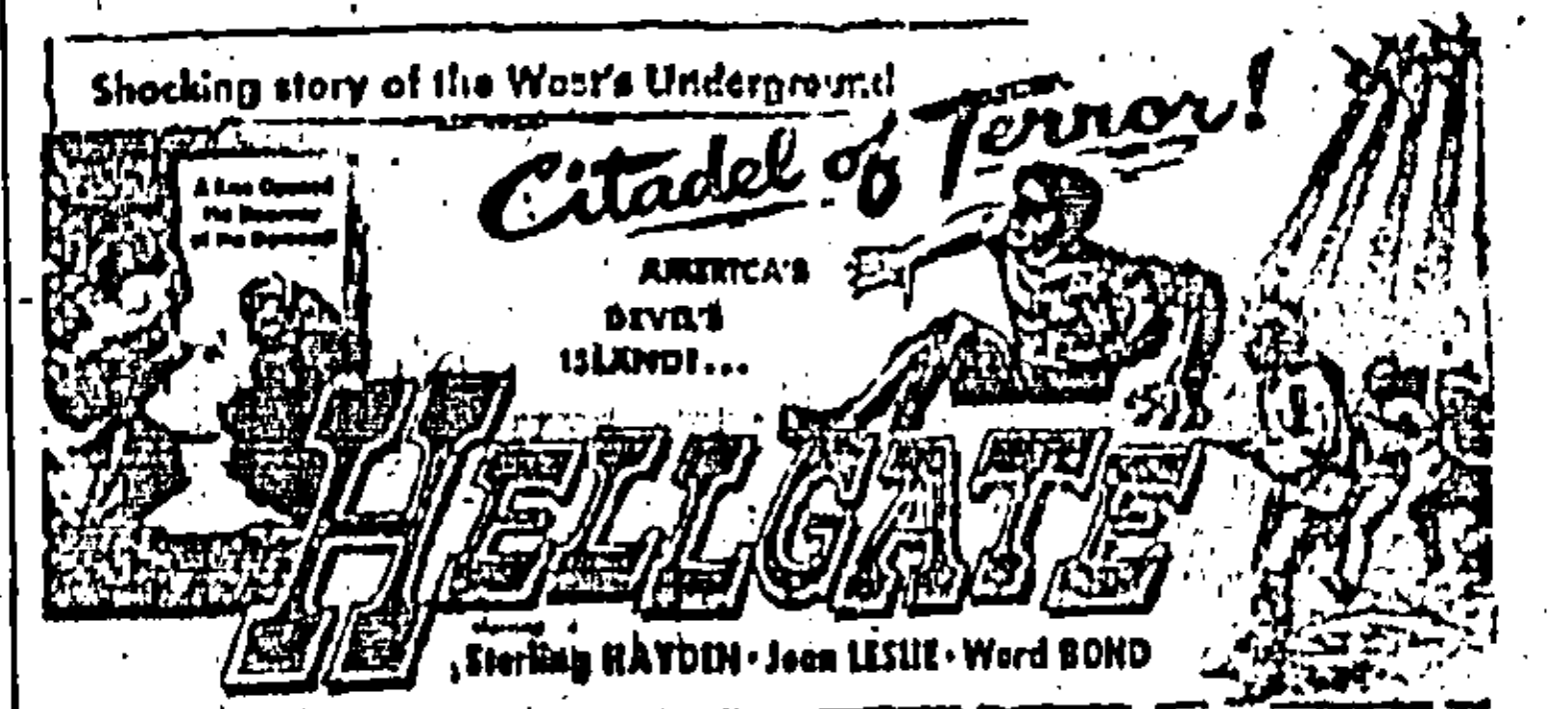


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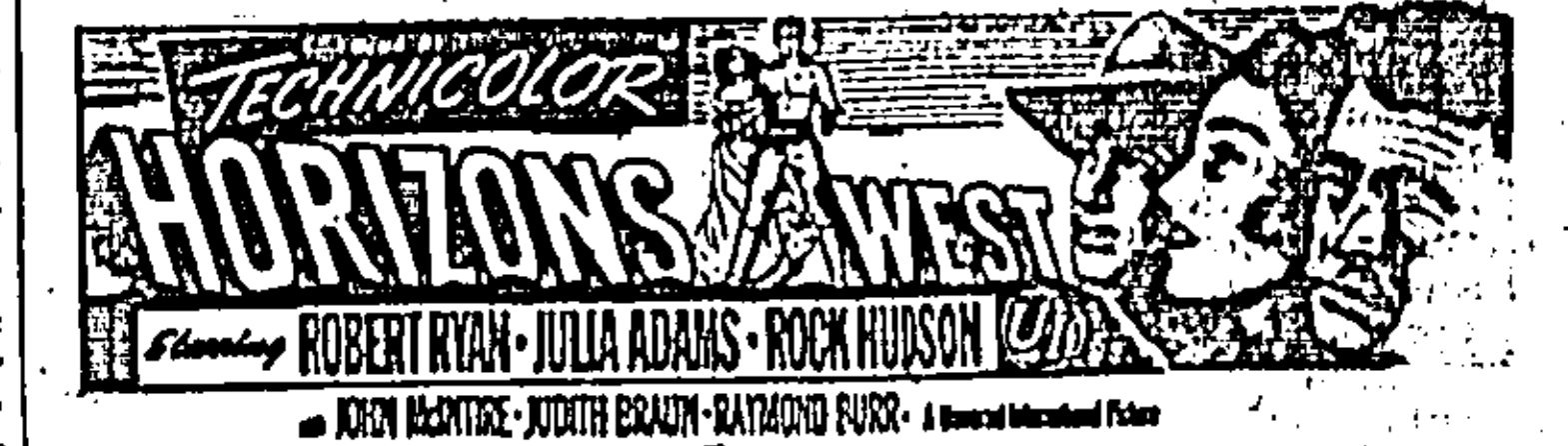
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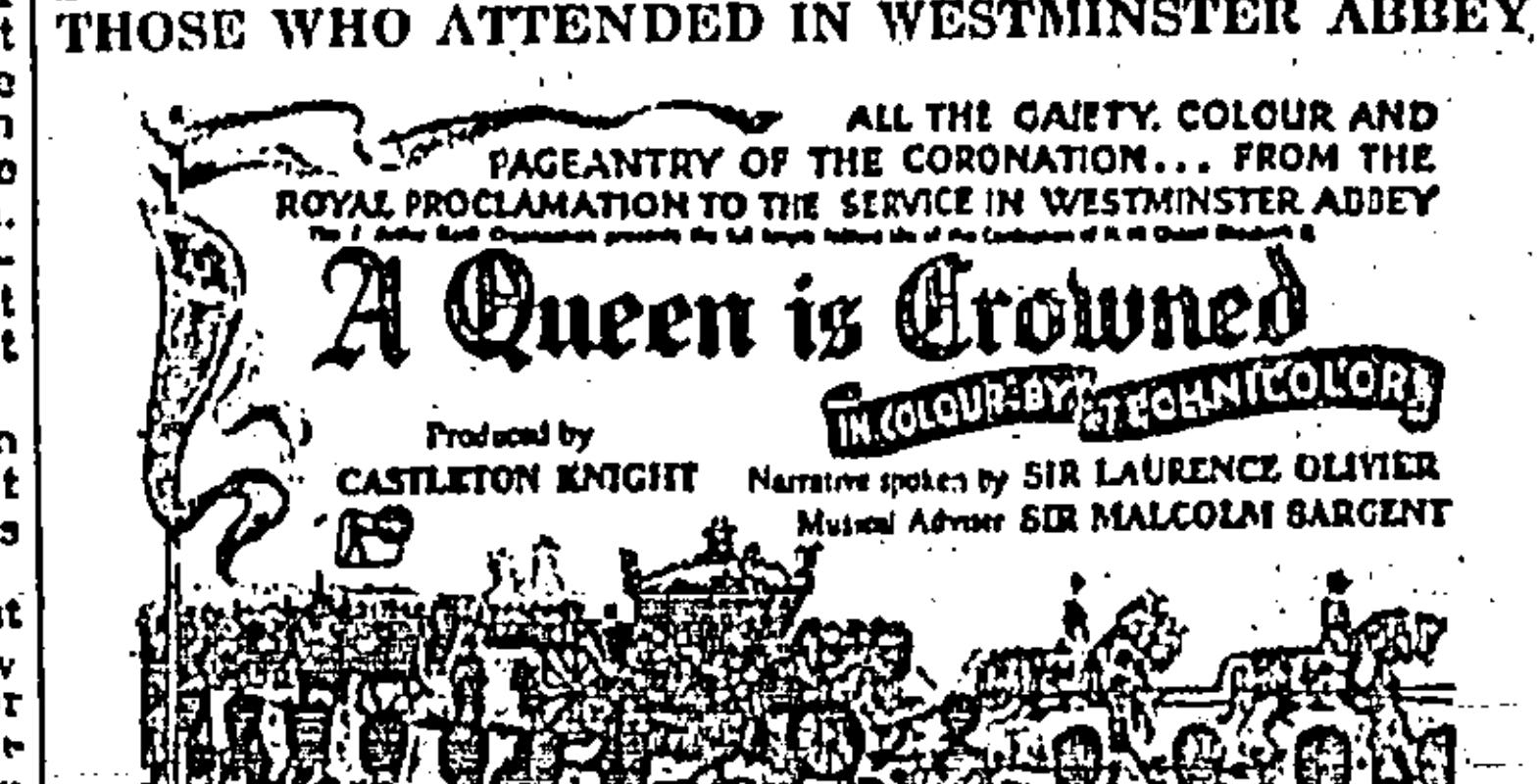
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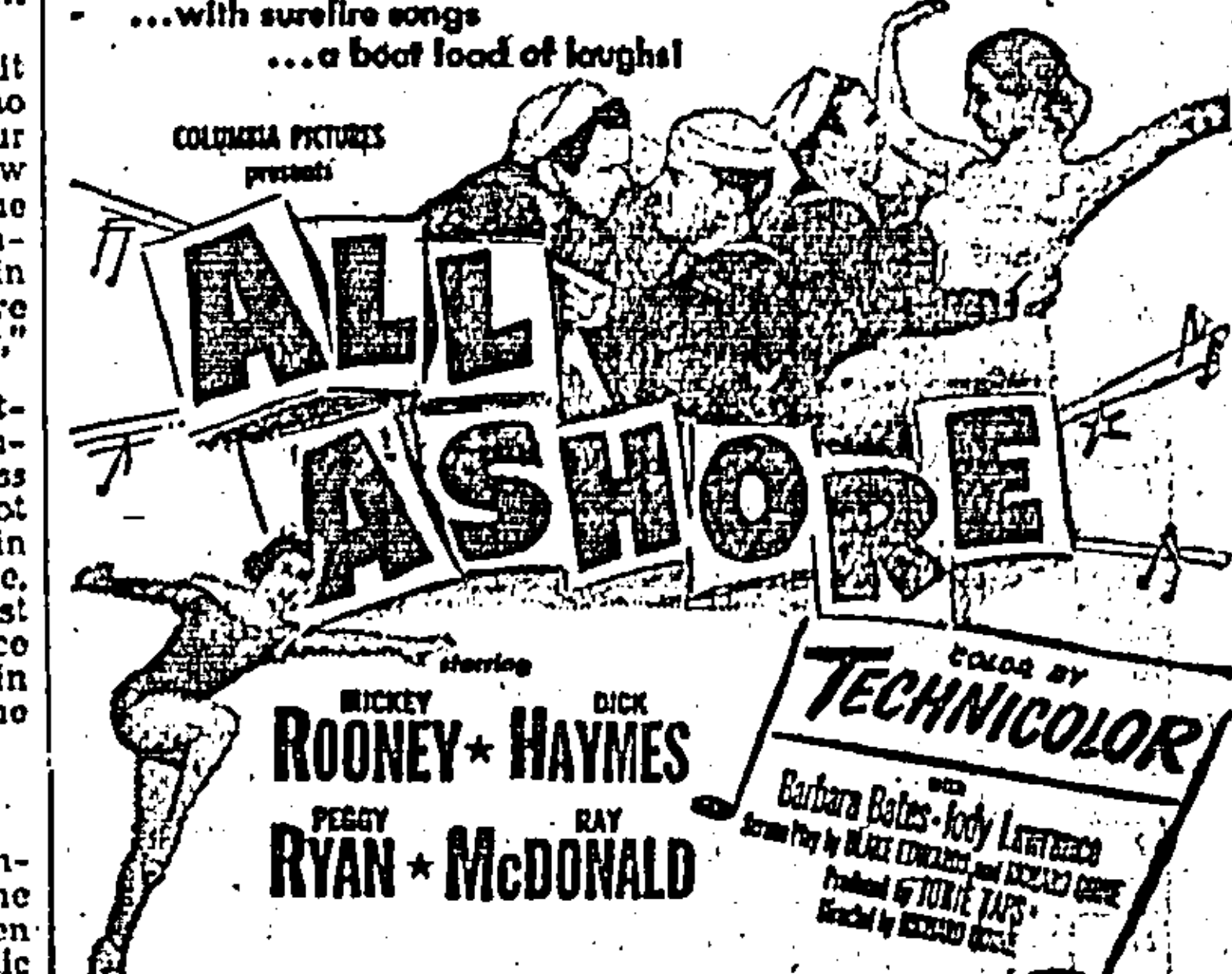
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CAMBODIA KING'S MOVE SHOCKS

Flight To Siam Provides Surprise For The French

Saigon, June 14.

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia crossed the border by car and checked into a Bangkok hotel last night after quitting Cambodia in protest at French reluctance to grant his country full independence.

The 32-year-old King took with him his Defence Minister and the local chief of police. In a statement broadcast on his behalf, King Norodom Sihanouk urged the 375,000 inhabitants of his country to remain calm. He said he hoped to speak with greater authority for independence from Bangkok.

In another broadcast, addressed to the French, the King said he was forced to leave because he had become convinced that they had no intention of keeping their promises of self-rule.

"Personally I am grieved to take this step, but relations between France and my country have been strained," he added. "Since world war two, most of the nations of Southeast Asia have gained independence—except Indo-China."

"I am determined to win the independence of my country."

On his departure, the King turned over his powers to the Prime Minister, Penn Nouth. The Prime Minister made a broadcast asking the country to remain "cool and absolutely disciplined."

King Norodom Sihanouk has been one of the Indo-Chinese leaders most outspoken against

France's alleged failure to make a "real thing" of the three Indo-Chinese States' promised independence.

On his way to New York last month he said there was danger of the people of Cambodia swinging over to the Communist-led Vietnamese rebels unless France gives them independence.

The main points which have angered Cambodia recently have been French insistence on having most Cambodian troops under their command, that Cambodian justice has not been applicable to French citizens and that France has interfered in Cambodian import policies.

A recent Franco-Cambodian convention pressed to remedy some of these complaints, but a senior Cambodian delegate, San Sary, Secretary of State, has said all would depend on how the new conventions would be interpreted.

Observers here said the King's departure would force the French to look anew at the problem of the relations with the three Indo-Chinese States—Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

A French spokesman in Saigon said the King's move had come as a surprise to local French authorities as it had been felt that some progress was being made towards satisfying Cambodia's claims.

"Agreement had already been reached on some points, and we were making efforts to settle the others," he said.

FRENCH DENIAL

In Paris tonight the French Ministry of Associated States said the King's action was both "unexpected and unjustified." It said there was nothing to support his allegations that the French Government was responsible for "delays in independence."

In the statement to "my French friends," King Norodom Sihanouk said he was "heartbroken" at breaking off personal contact with France "temporarily," the French press agency reported.

"Cambodia is determined to acquire its full independence at all costs," he said.

"It cannot establish its own defence satisfactorily as long as this problem is not solved."

"France gives the impression, by its delays and general attitude, that it does not want to grant to Cambodia and will never grant to Cambodia the full independence, the only basis on which a fruitful military co-operation can rest."

FALSE PROMISES

"With no possibility of remedying this situation, the King considers his duty to take the initiative in the Cambodian independence movement."

"As I wish to avoid war or rebellion against France, for which an increasing number of Cambodians are pressing, I am leaving the country to gain Cambodia's independence without any conditions compromising our cardinal bonds with France."

He said all Cambodians must be ready to suffer and die for their country's cause. He warned that Cambodia might be wiped out "because of the ambition and dishonesty of certain large nations which call on smaller countries for support with promises of peace, prosperity and liberty—promises which are not fulfilled."

He asked Cambodians to remain united and to keep on good terms with French officers and officials in Cambodia.—Reuter.

COUNCIL FOR ASIA TRADE

Tokyo, June 14. The recently-formed South-east Asian Development Council held its first meeting at the Foreign Office.

The meeting dealt with the reparations issue and general economic co-operation with Southeast Asian countries.

The Council was created to promote relations with the Southeast Asian region with special emphasis on trade.—United Press.

'Amateur' Greengrocers Running Mobile Markets In Britain

London, June 14. Women "amateur greengrocers" are today helping to solve the "reticent problems of thousands of housewives."

Now operating in at least 150 towns, mainly in the South, are fruit and vegetable mobile market stalls staffed by members of the 400,000-strong National Federation of Women's Institutes.

At these once or twice weekly markets the women sell produce from their own or fellow-members' gardens and allotments.

Within twelve months, the turnover has risen to close upon £70,000.

Said a Federation official: "We have no intention of competing with commercial greengrocers. We seek to maintain a fair price level for our members' goods, and insist that only the highest quality fruit and vegetables in the freshest possible condition are offered for sale."

Resignation Of Finnish Coalition?

Helsinki, June 15. Finland's Agrarian-Socialist Coalition Government is expected to resign today after Ministerial differences on the best means of solving the export crisis without currency devaluation.

The Socialists have rejected a plan presented by the Agrarian Prime Minister, Mr. Urho Kekkonen, designed to cut costs generally by an average of 15 per cent.

This would cheapen exports without recourse to devaluation, to which the Agrarians and the third and junior partner in the coalition, the Swedish People's Party, are firmly opposed.

While the Socialists are not in favour of devaluation, they are strongly against the wage cuts suggested in the Kekkonen plan.—Reuter.

Win Their Appeal But Again Arrested

Mombasa, June 14. Two of five Africans who won their appeals against the death sentence for participation in the "night of the long knives" massacre at Lari on March 26 of this year, were immediately re-arrested by the police.

The president of the Court of Appeal, Sir Barclay Nihill, said: "I make no order in respect of their discharge from custody as two other indictments charging them with murder remain on the file."

The two were among four Africans who travelled from Nairobi to Lari to represent the 17 sentenced to death for the Lari murders.

When a Nairobi lawyer, Mr. A. R. Kapila, who represented the appellants, said he considered taking further action about the Africans whose appeals failed, the President said: "It would not concern this court. You would have to obtain leave from the Privy Council."

NIGHT OF HORROR

In the Lari Massacre on March 26 about 120 Kikuyu loyal to the Kenya Government were killed.

Of 20 Kikuyu tribesmen originally charged, seven were acquitted but re-arrested on other charges as they left the Court.

The remaining 17 tribesmen were sentenced to death on May 13 for the murder of a headman's wife during the massacre.

On that night about 500 raiders swept through a Kikuyu settlement slashing and burning anything in their path.

At the heavily-guarded court trial in May the prosecution described how, in bright moonlight, the terrorists battered down the door of a hut in which the headman's wife and fourth wife were hiding.

The head wife escaped by hiding under a bed with two babies but the other was hacked to death with merciless savagery.—Reuter.

NEW SOVIET GESTURE IN AUSTRIA

Derequisitioning Of Premises

Berlin, June 14. The Russian authorities in Austria are to free six houses, 17 flats and three warehouses now occupied by Soviet troops, Austrian officials said today.

The deputy Soviet High Commissioner, Major-General V. M. Kraskevitch has told the Austrian Government that the properties at Goetzendorf, Lower Austria, will be derequisitioned.

The officials said there had been no further Soviet checks in the Vienna-Graz train at the British-Soviet frontier control point since a surprise check on Friday night. This was the first since regular checks were abandoned by the Soviet authorities four days earlier.

Reports today from crossing points from Upper Austria into Bavaria said the regular check restored yesterday by Soviet guards was continuing.—Reuter.

STAR

TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

GOLDEN GIRL

16. T. DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS
17. W. Nightmare Alley
18. T. Klopemont
19. F. Don't Bother to Knock
20. S. The Snows of Kilimanjaro
21. H. Half Angel
22. M. Julia Misbehaves

ROXY BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY
Owing to length of picture please change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

THE BOX-OFFICE CHAMPION OF APRIL, 1953!
BROADWAY'S SHOW-STOPPER MUSICAL IS
THE SCREEN'S SHOW-TOPPER OF 'EM ALL!

ETHEL MERMAN
DONALD O'CONNOR
VERA-ELLEN
GEORGE SANDERS
IRVING BERLIN

Added Attraction! "CORONATION DAY"
Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.
In Gipsy Colour—Presented by 20th Century-Fox

COMING ATTRACTION
THE BELLE OF DULUTH
HERBERT J. YATES presents
RUTH HUSSEY
ROD CAMERON
WOMAN OF THE NORTH COUNTRY
A REPUBLIC PRODUCTION

ORIENTAL AIR CONDITIONED

Final Showing To-Day: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
A TRUE STORY THAT MOVE MILLIONS... A PICTURE
TO EMBRACE EVERY CORNER OF OUR HEARTS!

Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima
WARNER COLOR
BROUGHT TO YOU BY WARNER BROS.

TO-MORROW: Chinese film in Mandarin Dialogue
"HONEYMOON" A Great Wall Production

THE FINEST AUDITORIUM IN THE COLONY!

GRAND OPENING **APOLLO THEATRE** THURSDAY
JUNE 18, 1953

FAR EAST PREMIERE At 9.00 p.m.
Entire Proceeds in Aid of the
TUNG WAH GROUP OF HOSPITALS

VIRGIL
PRIME INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION
\$100,000
MYSTERY REVEALED

FROM FRIDAY, JUNE 19th 1953

2 SHOWS at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
DAILY

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN at the Theatre or Wincoln
Enterprises Ltd. — 206 Edinburgh House



One of the most impressive ceremonies during the Coronation celebrations occurred when Colonial rulers and representatives, who were in London for the Coronation, laid wreaths on the Cenotaph in Whitehall. Left to right: Queen Salote of Tonga, the Sultan of Johore, Yang Teramat Mulla Tengku Mahmud (on behalf of the Sultan of Selangor), Mr. Alan Macdonald (on behalf of the Sultan of Kelantan), Yang Amat Mulla Tengku Ibrahim Shah (on behalf of the Sultan of Perak), Pengiran Anak Haji Maimun Alam (on behalf of the Sultan of Labet), Mr. Malayo Muryan (on behalf of the Kabaka of Buganda), and the Paramount Chief of Barotseland. Behind Queen Salote can be seen Dr. J. B. Singh of British Guiana. —Express Photo.

BIG NEW REFINERY FOR INDIA

Bombay, June 14. Sir Ganga Shankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, has unveiled a commemorative tablet of the Stanvac Bombay Refinery, marking the end of the preliminary stages of construction of the \$35,000,000 project.

The refinery, which is being built at Trombay (15 miles from the centre of Bombay city) by the Standard Vacuum Refining Company of India, is expected to begin operation in July, 1954.

The major part of this capital investment represents dollars and the refinery is considered to be the largest single dollar investment ever made by private capital in India.

Negotiations for the refinery were completed on November 30, 1951, when an agreement—since hailed as an outstanding example of co-operation between government and private enterprise—was signed between the Government of India and Standard Vacuum's representatives at New Delhi.—United Press.

They drank toasts to their leader, Colonel Hunt, and to the Sherpa porter—then settled down to watch the Thyangboche monks whirl through their dance to ward off evil spirits.

In the stone-flagged courtyard before the Monastery Gompa (temple) the monks went through their movements.

A tall mast in the yard's exact centre supported the narrow prayer flag. By it stood a table with bowls of grain.

On one side stood the elaborate throne of the young Abbot who at present is away studying in Tibet. Before it stood a table with vases of artificial flowers and Tibetan tea cups.

From the dark temple interior first came the sound of deep-throated horns, cymbals and gongs. Dancers in brilliant costumes came slowly down the steps—two playing instruments like oboes, one blowing a conch.

The dancers slowly turned, stepping high around the courtyard.

Then they withdrew to the temple and a new team in full

skirted robes of red, yellow, black and blue with embroidered dragons' heads, took the floor wearing black wide-brimmed hats topped with grinning skulls.

Horns and drums sounded as they went through the slow dance movements. They filled small brass goblets with grain and circled with them chanting before casting the grain into the air.

As the brilliant figures disappeared into the temple their place was taken by boy lamas in light white suits with small coloured skirts. They wore big masks—one yellow, one blue, one red, one white—of grinning faces with a small skull on top.

Clanging—their cymbals and beating the drums they danced around the courtyard with the eyes of the masks gazing around into space to frighten the devils away.

SCARING DEVILS

Jingling small bells on their legs went silent as they crept slowly round while turning their heads in all directions. Again they speeded up and repeated the performance.

Next came a single dancer in flowing robes and grotesque mask with gleaming teeth and flinted nostrils. He twisted and turned and sank onto a seat to gaze horribly all round. Dance followed dance to the accompaniment of horns, drums and gongs while the lamas chanted as darkness crept over the monastery.

This dance normally lasts all day and is done at a festival during February. Its object is to scare devils and evil spirits from the area.

As this special shortened version went on the British climbers were served tea by the lamas and the dance was only brought to a close when darkness had fallen.

Colonel Hunt presented the senior Lama with a money gift as a sign of gratitude for the success of the Expedition.—Reuter.

LCC Advice To Teachers

London teachers have been asked to apply psychological tests when starting school libraries.

"It is important to keep that right balance between fiction and non-fiction, and between reference books and others," says a London County Council report sent to their teachers.

"The proportions of each will vary according to the needs of each school."

"A school in a poor district may think it desirable to start by building up a strong fiction section to develop a habit and love of reading among pupils."

"A school more fortunately situated may rightly decide to build a strong non-fiction section from the start."

Everest Heroes Honoured By Buddhist Lamas

Thyangboche Monastery, Nepalese Himalayas, June 5, (by runner).

Buddhist lamas in grotesque masks whirled and sang clashing cymbals here today in honour of the British expedition which climbed Everest.

The climbers today returned to this lonely spot in the Everest foothills where they spent the weeks of acclimatisation and training before setting out on their bid.

They drank toasts to their leader, Colonel Hunt, and to the Sherpa porter—then settled down to watch the Thyangboche monks whirl through their dance to ward off evil spirits.

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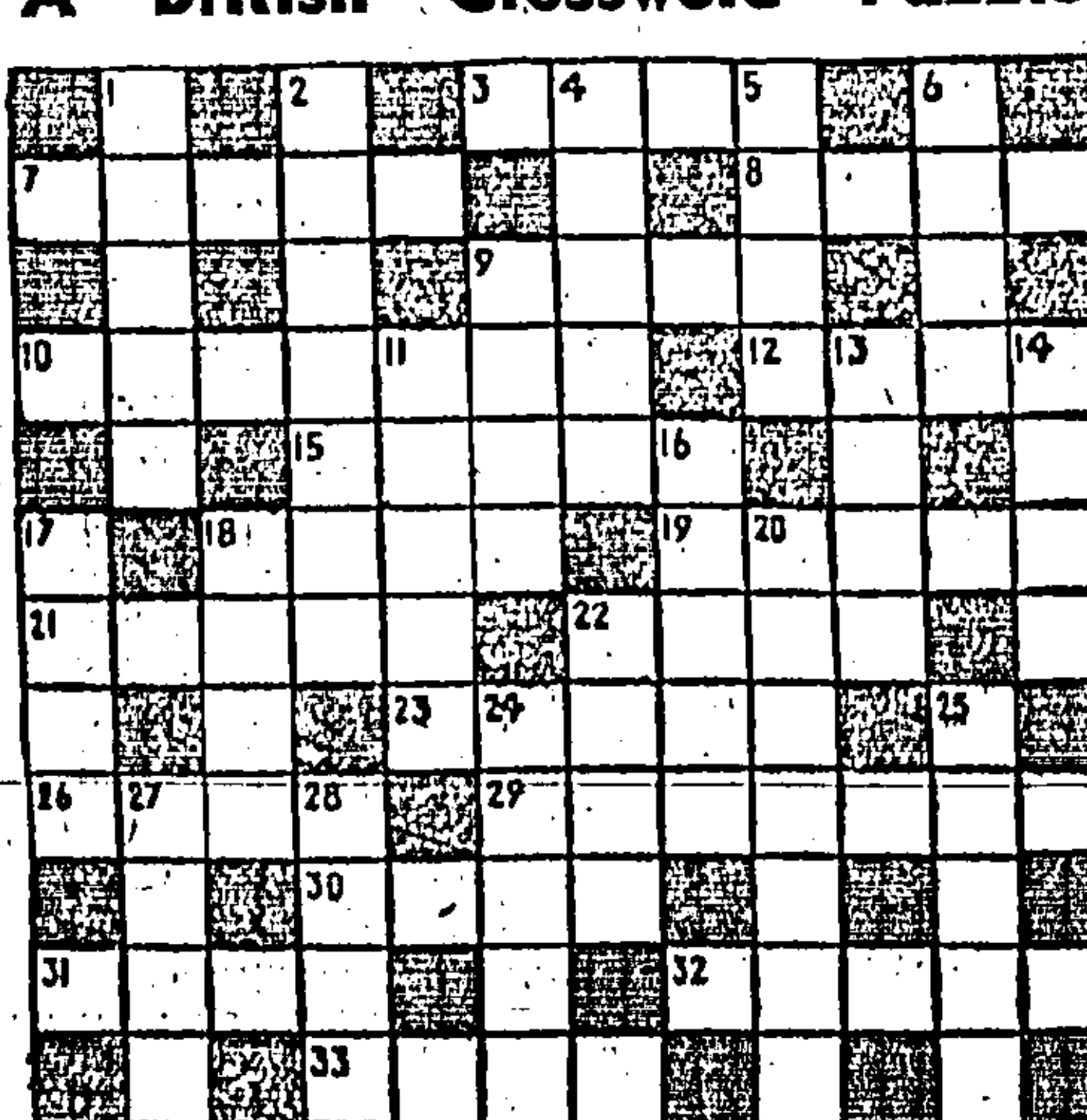
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SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Decamp, 7 Rout, 9 Mirth, 10 Elope, 11 Vile, 13 Moderation, 15 Keel, 16 Exit, 19 Dependence, 22 Scare, 24 Range, 25 Baton, 26 Gala, 27 Dreary. Down: 2 Erred, 3 Alter, 4 Proffy, 5 Provoked, 6 Duel, 8 Opine, 12 Ecstas, 13 Meets, 14 External, 17 Ideal, 18 Spread, 20 Noble, 21 Enter, 23 Erase.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Quiet (4).
 - Bounds (5).
 - Clever (4).
 - Prejudice (4).
 - Bull (7).
 - Hill (4).
 - Pressed (5).
 - Flower (4).
 - Speak eloquently (5).
 - Tribal emblem (5).
 - Stretched (4).
 - Glutted (4).
 - Stops up (4).
 - Opposed (7).
 - Harvest (4).
 - Slurp (4).
 - Foe (5).
 - Require (4).
- DOWN**
- Kernel (5).
 - Gourmet (7).
 - Remains (5).
 - Volume (4).
 - Voices (4).
 - Implores (4).
 - Tides up (5).
 - Spare (4).
 - Expanded (4).
 - Drugs (5).
 - Knob (4).
 - Single article (4).
 - Benign (7).
 - Pace (4).
 - Got up (5).
 - Used in cricket (5).
 - Eager (4).
 - Scrutinise (4).

JACK DEMPSEY AND MAX BAER BECOME MARCIANO ADMIRERS

San Francisco, June 14.

Rocky Marciano has convinced two of his greatest critics that he is truly a World's Champion—and probably will stay that way for a long time.

Max Baer and Jack Dempsey, two former holders of the heavyweight fight title, have been in San Francisco recently—both extolling the virtues of Marciano.

"He has a wicked punch and he is learning all the time," said Dempsey. "And I don't see anyone on the horizon who shapes up as much of a foe for him. He is just the best there is of the present crop."

Dempsey and Baer, of course, both should be admirers of Marciano, because his main stock-in-trade is the same heavy punch that took the two former title-holders to riches and renown.

Baer currently is selling milk on a radio programme, and Dempsey is representing a beer concern. And both were here extolling the virtues of their product.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Baer sees the day coming when the heavyweight purse will be up in the millions of dollars.

"There will come a day when the title fight will be televised on a basis where the set owner will have to have his set plugged in on a telephone," says Baer. "The take then might be \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 for a single Championship battle."

"The trouble with me in this game is that I came along just about 20 years too soon."

Baer, at 44, is in excellent condition—due to his addiction to the game of golf. He is a strong two-handed puncher.

Baer bought a \$224,000 annuity 19 years ago—and he says that he has not touched a penny of it. It has been growing with compound interest ever since.

"That and getting married were the only two smart things I ever did when I was fighting," the ex-champion mused.

"I used to buy \$5,000 milk coats for those Broadway show girls and then end up with a bunch of promise suits. I have receipts to show that I paid out \$185,000 to lawyers while I was fighting."—United Press.

British Jaguars Score A Sweeping Victory In Le Mans Grand Prix

Le Mans, France, June 14.

British Jaguar cars scored a sweeping victory in the Le Mans 24-hour endurance Grand Prix today by taking the first, second and fourth places.

The winning car, driven by Tony Rolt and Duncan Hamilton, broke all records by covering over 4,000 kilometres (about 2,500 miles) in 24 hours continuous driving.

The distance covered last year was 3,733.4 kilometres (about 2,320 miles) by the German pair, Hermann Lang and Fritz Reiss, in a Mercedes-Benz. Rolt and Hamilton maintained an average speed of 170.330 kilometres per hour (105.83 miles per hour) to cover a distance of 4,088.6 kilometres (2,540.5 miles).

Stirling Moss and Peter Walker finished second, three laps behind with a distance of 4,041.100 kilometres (2,509 miles), and the Americans, Phil Walters and John Fitch, in a Cunningham, were third with 4,020.330 kilometres (2,492 miles).

LAP RECORD

Alberto Ascari, of Italy, set up a record for the fastest lap with an average speed of 181.642 kilometres per hour (112.70 miles per hour) in a Ferrari.

In addition to the overall winner, there were three category events which were shared among French, British and German drivers.

Rene Bonnet and Andre Moyne (France) won the performance index class in a D.B. The event was decided by relating distance to the cubic capacity of the engine and the 1.3-litre covered 2,192 kilometres (1,362 miles) at an average speed of 133.0 kms. per hour (82.6 miles per hour).

Kent Wharton and Mitchell (Belgium) won the two-litre category in a Frazer-Nash, and the Germans, von Frankenberg and von Manstein, took the 1½-litre class in a Porsche. —Reuter.

Last Four In European Zone Of Davis Cup

London, June 14.

Italy will meet Belgium and France will meet Denmark in the semi-final of the Davis Cup European Zone lawn tennis competition.

All four semi-finalists won by four matches to one.

Belgium beat Britain, Denmark beat the Philippines, France beat Germany and Italy beat Sweden, in the quarter-finals today.

Results today were:

In Paris: Paul Remy (France) beat Engelbert Koch (Germany) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Robert Hallett (France) beat Gottfried von Cramm (Germany) 1-6, 2-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4.

In Brussels: Jackie Balchaint (Belgium) beat Tony Mottram (Britain) 7-5, 6-4, 6-0; Philippe Washer (Belgium) beat Geoff Polish (Britain) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

In Copenhagen: Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) beat Raymond Deyro (Philippines) 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Felicissimo Ampon (Philippines) beat T. Ulrich (Denmark) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.—Reuter.

ITALY BEATS SWEDEN IN DAVIS CUP

Rome, June 14.

Italy beat Sweden 4-1 in the second round of their Davis Cup match, European zone, after the last two singles were concluded up here today with honours divided.

A new star, Merio, trounced Sweden's Stockholm in three straight sets, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.

Sweden's Davidson won by a walkover from Italy's Gardini, who was ill and failed to show up.—France-Press.

A SURPRISE WIMBLEDON WINNER?

London, June 14.

The Men's Singles event in the Coronation Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships next week appears to be the most open of the postwar series.

With six of the 12 players who were seeded last year missing from the entries, there is every prospect of a surprise winner.

Heading the Asian challenge is that great little stroke artist from the Philippines, Feliciano Ampon, finalist in the recent British hard court championships.

Ampon is the smallest man in international tennis to-day. Had he been endowed with a few more inches in height, he undoubtedly would figure in the first tier of a world ranking.

India will again be represented by Narendra Nath and Nares Kumbhar whose impeccable court demeanour had made them favourites with the Wimbledon crowds.

Japan, who presented a formidable challenge at Wimbledon in the thirties, has not yet opened her postwar bid in this premier classic of the tennis world.

Hongkong will be represented by Eddie Tsai.

THE FAVOURITES

Current favourites to win the championship are last year's finalist Jaroslav Drobný, 31-year-old former Czech who will be making his tenth bid to the elusive title, and the 18-year-old Australian champion, Ken Rosewall, winner of the French title last month.

As usual, the United States is sending a strong contingent, headed by Vic Seixas, G. Mulloy, Art Larsen, 1950 winner Budge Patty, and two newcomers to Wimbledon, Bernard Barten and Hugh Stewart.

Herbie Flam, semi-finalist for the past two years, missed the chance to make it third time lucky because he is now serving in the United States Navy. Other notable absences are Dick Savitt, 1951 winner, Han Richardson and Eric Sturgess.

Whatever the outcome of the men's event, the women's singles title is certain to cross the Atlantic again, probably in the capable hands of "Little Mo" Connolly, who won it at the first attempt last year.—Reuter.

UNPRECEDENTED RULING

Boston, June 14.

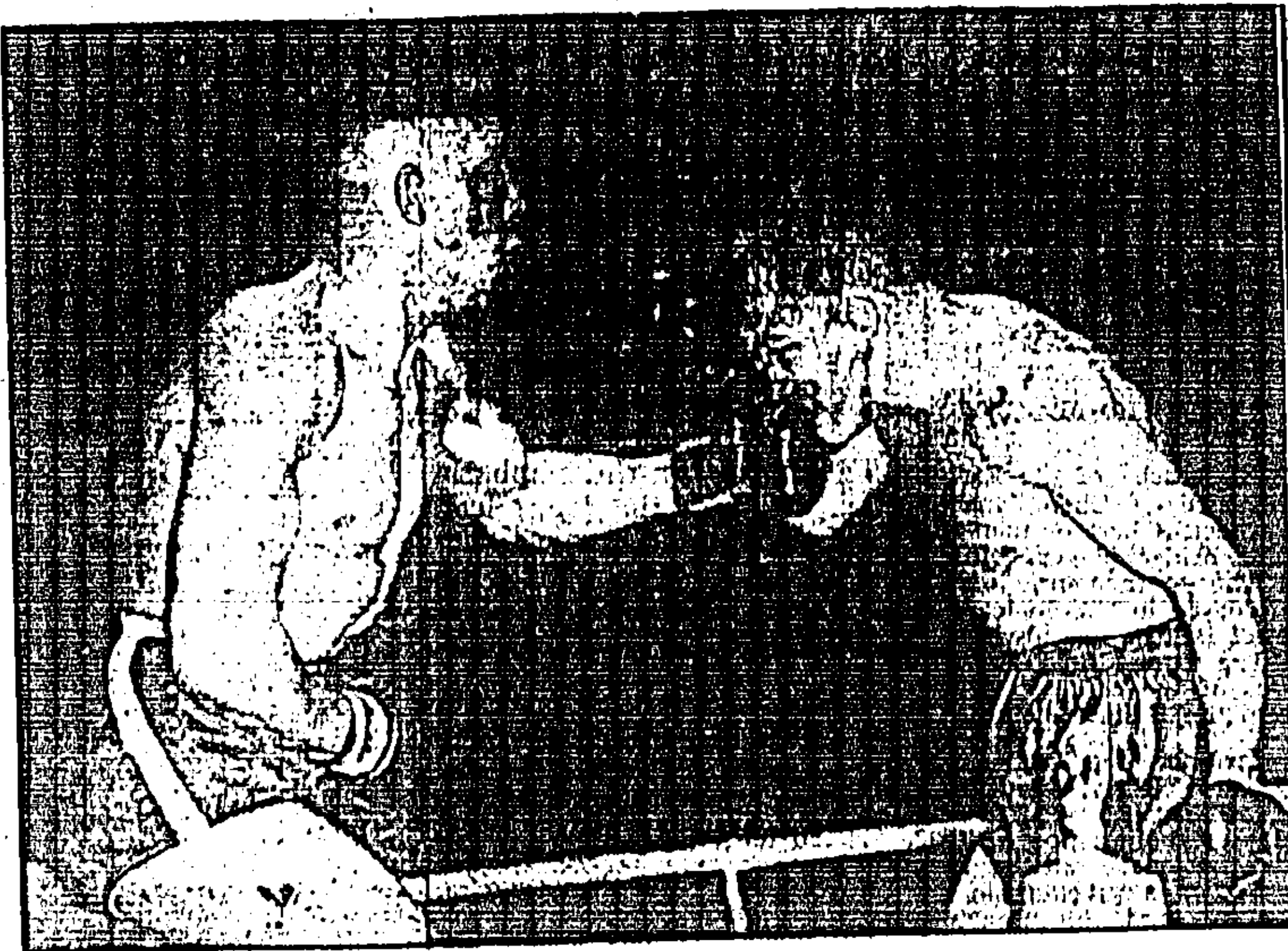
Stewards at Suffolk Downs race course here disqualified a horse who dead-heated for first place yesterday in favour of the horse placed third.

The ruling is believed unprecedented in American racing history. Greek Stadium and Time For could not be separated by the judges at the post in a mile and 70 yards race for three-year-olds.

The jockey of Rose Beauty, the third horse, objected on the grounds that he had been hampered by Greek Stadium.

After watching films of the race, the stewards disqualified Greek Stadium, and gave Rose Beauty a share in the dead heat.—Reuter.

TURPIN SMACKS ONE HOME



Randolph Turpin (left) smashes home a hard left to the nose of Charles Humez who appears to be bending down to take it. Blood spurted from his nose, which was cut in the bridge.

Turpin won the middleweight title fight at London's White City Stadium.—Associated Press Photo.

British Commonwealth Athletes Keep Migrating To American Universities And Colleges

More and more British Commonwealth athletes are now "going to school" in the United States. It started with Jamaicans and Canadians, but the Australians and South Africans are now also attending college in Connecticut and Oklahoma.

South African and British Empire Long Jump record-holder Neville Price is at the University of Oklahoma, where he has already cleared 24 feet 11½ inches this year. Another South African long jumper and hurdler, Harold Rail, is reported to be all ready to follow him there.

Australian quarter-mile runner Morris has run 47.9 seconds this year for Seton Hall College of New Jersey. Fellow-Australian Ross Price ran 48.7 seconds for Yale.

With McKenley, Rhoden and Sam LaBach, all through with college, the outstanding Jamaican in the United States are Leslie Laing, who ran a wind-aided 5.0 seconds for 100 Yards, 16.5 seconds for a straightaway 220 Yards and 48.2 seconds for 440 Yards for California's Fresno State College, and Louis Gooden, who ran the 880 Yards in 1 minute 6.4 seconds for Morgan State College of Maryland (alma mater of George Rhoden and Sam LaBach).

The hunt is now on to enrol Trinidad's 17-year-old Michael Agostini, who won the Jamaican 100 and 220 Yards titles in 9.4 and 21.1 seconds. A Jamaican correspondent writes that every winner at the Jamaican Junior Championships has been approached to enrol at one American college or another.

The University of Michigan has Canadians John Ross, Carroll, John Moule and George Lynch while the University of Iowa has Canadian Rich Ferguson.

Empire athletes are not the only ones successfully sought. The University of Michigan also has Swedish shot put and disc thrower Roland Nilsson, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College had Swedish middle distance runner Sture Landquist and Norwegian Frederick Eckhoff and Little Wheaton College has the Japanese distance runner, Kikuo Moriya.

The Stewards have decided that from the start of the 1953-54 season the prizes for Classes 1 to 5 will be: first pony \$3,000, second \$1,500 and third \$1,200, and for the remaining Classes: first pony \$2,500, second \$1,200.

At Highbury he reached his zenith at inside-left. With Herbert Chapman and later George Allison to guide him, he was born in Mossend, a Lanarkshire mining village, 51 years ago. A drab place, you'd say; no breeding-ground for genius.

You'd be wrong. Genius flourished with a string-tied paper ball as equipment and a brave little heart that strove for sporting perfection.

The great Hughie Gallacher was his school chum, and from nearby grimy Bellshill came such a sporting maestro as Matt Busby, do prove that you don't need a bathhouse to rear the orchids of sport.

Alex graduated to Ashfield Juniors, to Raith Rovers in 1922, to Preston for £3,275 in 1925, and to Arsenal for the then fabulous transfer fee of £20,000 in 1929.

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H.K. Jockey Club Testing New Starting Barriers

It is officially disclosed that starting barriers, similar to those used on some Australian racecourses, have been obtained by the Hongkong Jockey Club.

They will be tried out during the current Summer break and if they prove successful they will be brought into use when the racing season reopens in the Autumn.

The Jockey Club also has a number of other projects in hand.

One is the purchase of property in Fanling possessing a fair amount of paddock land and easily accessible to good riding country. The purpose is to encourage good horsemanship, and it is proposed to keep 12 or 18 ponies out there, depending on the demand. It is felt that such a riding establishment would be a good outlet for the really fit but unwanted class 10 ponies who may not be good machines but may be excellent riding ponies.

There is no intention to start a school for beginners. It is proposed to rehabilitate the property at Fanling as a Club with a lounge and dining room, a few small bedrooms and a dormitory in order that keen riders can take advantage of any time they have to spare and have a few days' riding.

Another important undertaking which may finally involve expenditure up to \$4,000,000 is the provision of quarters for mares.

Negotiations have been entered into with Government to make a building site available in Blue Pool Road.

The site is not an easy one to develop, but it has the great advantage of being close to the stables, which is essential.

At the present time many mares, since they have had to vacate the stables, are living in districts which are far removed from their work. This presents them with a considerable problem in complying with the strict hours of early morning and evening duty which are an essential part of the stables organisation.

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WOMEN'S AIR RACE

New Smyrna Beach, Florida, June 14.

Mrs Edna Whyte, a nurse from Flint, Michigan, has won the Women's International Air Race.

Seventeen of the 18 pilots who started from Welland, Ontario, in light planes last Thursday morning had finished the race by Friday. The other crash-landed on the way.

But officials of 995 Incorporated Organisation of Women Pilots in the United States and Canada waited until after the Saturday noon deadline to announce a winner, deciding who it would be on a handicap basis.

Mrs Whyte bettered her handicap by 1 hr. 28 min. Mrs Miller Henderson, also of Flint, was her co-pilot.

Their Cessna 140 was fifth to land here at the finish of the 1,150 miles race.—Reuter.

Kwong Wah Beats Taipei 2-1

Taipei, June 14.

The Hongkong Kwong Wah soccer team yesterday defeated, 2-1, a combined Taipei team made up of players from Central Engraving and Printing Works and Civil Air Transport. This made it two straight wins for the Hongkong visitors.—Reuter.

"Wee Alex"—The Greatest Of The Wembley Wizards

By ROBERT FINDLAY

We Alex's awa.' Call him Prince of Footballers, Wembley Wizard, King James, or what you will, the lovable long-panted Scot, whose Soccer was pure genius, remains forever in the hearts of sportsmen as "Wee Alex."

The Jameses of sport don't often pass by. The Graces of cricket, the Driscolls of boxing, the Archers of racing, men who transmute sport into pure art; of such was Alex James.

Alex was born in Mossend, a Lanarkshire mining village, 51 years ago. A drab place, you'd say; no breeding-ground for genius.

You'd hear the "throng chant" "James! James! James!" or an agonised shout, of "Alex! Let's 'ear from you," would ring out as this fit, 6in. morsel cavorted gaily.

AYE, HE WAS CHEEKY

Aye, Alex was cheeky. He knew his worth, he had his dignity, and Alex outraged would not be comforted.

In 1933 it was his duty as team captain to receive the League Championship on behalf of Arsenal at a gathering of the Soccer Great at the Cafe Royal. Dinner was served, but no Alex.

At Highbury he reached his zenith at inside-left. With Herbert Chapman and later George Allison to guide him, he was born in Mossend, a Lanarkshire mining village, 51 years ago. A drab place, you'd say; no breeding-ground for genius.

You'd be wrong. Genius flourished with a string-tied paper ball as equipment and a brave little heart that strove for sporting perfection.

The great Hughie Gallacher was his school chum, and from nearby grimy Bellshill came such a sporting maestro as Matt Busby, do prove that you don't need a bathhouse to rear the orchids of sport.

Alex graduated to Ashfield Juniors, to Raith Rovers in 1922, to Preston for £3,275 in 1925, and to Arsenal for the then fabulous transfer fee of £20,000 in 1929.

At Highbury he reached his zenith at inside-left. With Herbert Chapman and later George Allison to guide him, he was born in Mossend, a Lanarkshire mining village, 51 years ago. A drab place, you'd say; no breeding-ground for genius.

You'd be wrong. Genius flourished with a string-tied paper ball as equipment and a brave little heart that strove for sporting perfection.

THE GAMBOLS



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai, 10 a.m. 16th June
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, 8 a.m. 17th June
"SHENGKING"	Osaka & Kobe, 5 p.m. 20th June
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung, Singapore, Belawan & Penang, 10 a.m. 21st June
"HANYANG"	Bangkok, 10 a.m. 23rd June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin, 10 a.m. 24th June
"FENNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar, 8 a.m. 26th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung, 5 p.m. 27th June
"TUKIEN"	Singapore, Belawan & Penang, 8 a.m. 30th June
* Sails from Custodian Wharf	
ARRIVALS FROM	
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, 4 p.m. 15th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung, 7 a.m. 18th June
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe, 10th June
"HANYANG"	Kobe, 21st June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin, 21st June
"YCHOOW"	Singapore, 22nd June
"FENNING"	Kobe, 24th June
"TUKIEN"	Taukumi, 26th June

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO	
"CHANGTE"	Kobe, Yokohama & Kobe, Noon 15th June
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne, Noon 16th June
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe, Yokohama, Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Hollandia, Kavieng & Rabaul, 10 a.m. 25th June
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne, 25th June
ARRIVALS FROM	
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila, In Port
"TAIPING"	Kobe, 17th June
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe, 23rd June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.	
"TELEMACHIUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow, 14th June
"AUTOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Hamburg & Liverpool, 22nd June
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avonmouth, 24th June
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow, 6th July
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow, 14th July
Scheduled Sailings from Europe	
Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Rotterdam
Sailed	Sailed
G. "PELEUS"	14th June 5 p.m.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	do
S. "AUTOMEDON"	do
S. "CALCHAS"	do
G. "PELEUS"	7th June 13th June
S. "CYCLOPS"	14th June 14th July
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	24th June 29th July
S. "LAOMEDON"	3rd July 7th Aug.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool, 8. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"BENARES"	In Port Buoy A-8
"AJAX"	30th June
SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"DONA NATI"	5th July
"BENARES"	20th July

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Dangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Hanoi/Haliphong	(DC-3) 11.00 a.m. Tue. 11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.	11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 11.30 a.m. Thu.	11.30 a.m. Thu.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Dangkok/Rangoon/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12.00 p.m. Sat. 6.00 p.m. Sun.	6.00 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel: 3033/8

BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West, 25875-32144-24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

From	Due
"BENRIHOR"	U.K. 17th June
"BENRIENNES"	U.K. 18th June
"BENATTOW"	U.K. on or abt. 6th July
"BENCROUCHAN"	Japan 17th July
"BENLEDI"	U.K. 20th July
"BENALDER"	U.K. 28th July
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. 16th Aug.

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENRIHOR"	Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, 20th June
"BENRIENNES"	Genoa, Avonmouth, Liverpool and Glasgow, 21st June
"BENATTOW"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Hamburg, 10th July
"BENCROUCHAN"	Direct to Singapore, then via Hong Kong, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp, 18th July
"BENLEDI"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama, 24th July
"BENALDER"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hull, 31st July
"BENCLEUCH"	Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull, 20th Aug.

* Calls Cebu, Tawau, Sandakan and Labuan.

† Calls Djibouti instead of Aden.

All vessels accept cargo for Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

York Building. Tel. 34165 & 38710.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscriptions: \$6.00 per month. Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month, U.K., British Possessions and other countries \$7.00 per month. News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary. Telephone: 2641 (5 Lines). Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road. Telephone: 2638.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS

\$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

FOR SALE

ARMAL WRITING PADS. 25 Scribbles \$1.00. Three pads, 50, 50 and \$1.00 "S. C. M. Post."

THICK BLACK MARKING PENCILS \$2 per gross, \$4 per dozen, 40 cents each. From "S. C. M. Post." Hong Kong & Kowloon.

ILLUSTRATED DIRECTIONS for adjustment of Hong Kong Standard Time Jacket (for Shipping Companies), 50 cents per copy. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE

HONG KONG MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Third Floor, Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong on Tuesday the 30th June, 1953, at noon for the purpose of:-

(1) Receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account.

(2) Election of Directors.

(3) Election of Auditors.

(4) General.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors

MARTIN & CO., Secretaries.

HONG KONG, 15th June 1953.

NOTICE

I.L.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong

A vacancy exists for a European female confidential stenographer for employment on Stonecutters Island.

2. Applications are invited from British subjects (preferably with Civil Service experience), and should reach the Secretary, I.L.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong by noon Saturday 20th June 1953 at the latest.

3. The emoluments for this post are salary, commencing at HK\$500 (on the scale HK\$600 x 20 - 600) plus current rates of H.C.L.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of Lane, Crawford, Limited will be held in the Company's Offices, 1st Floor, Telephone House, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 20th June, 1953, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Company's Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1953, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon; to sanction the payment of a dividend; to re-elect a Director, and to appoint Auditors.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 10th to 20th June, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. S. HUTHART, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

s.s. "BINGO MARU"

s.s. "AWATA MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 15th June, 1953.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1953.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "CHANGTE"

arrived 12th June, 1953.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Wednesday 17th June and Thursday 18th June, 1953, and consignees representatives are requested to be present during survey.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Australian-oriental Line Ltd., China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

s.s. "AKITA MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

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Australian-oriental Line Ltd., China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1953.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Leaves London Due Hongkong

"CARTHAGE" 30th May 30th June

"CORFU" 25th June 27th July

"CANTON" 23rd July 24th August

"CARTHAGE" 20th August 21st September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards Leaves Hongkong Due London

"CARTHAGE" 3rd July 4th August

"CORFU" 31st July 1st Sept.

"CANTON" 20th August 20th Sept.

"CARTHAGE" 25th September 26th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Due For

"SHILLONG" 10th June Japan

"SUNAT" 15th June Japan

Homewards Sails For

"SUNAT" 8th July Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

"SHILLONG" 20th July

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WAKARA" due 6th July from Japan

sails 7th July for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORDIA" due 20th June for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr, Basrah direct & other P.O. ports via Bombay

sails 21st June

"OZARDA" due 24th June from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Singapore for Japan

sails 25th June

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN" sails 17th July for Japan

"NANKIN" due 23rd July for Sydney

sails 25th July via Melbourne & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

OF HONG KONG LTD.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

IN THE YEAR 5,000: THE DOOR OF THE MARTIAN SPACE SHIP SWINGS OPEN--

EARTH SOLDIERS QUICKLY SURROUND THE OPENING

I CAN HARDLY BELIEVE THAT I'M ACTUALLY GOING TO SEE SOMEONE FROM MARS.

ONCE YOU SEE ONE, YOU'LL NEVER FORGET IT--OH--ONE'S COMING OUT NOW

SO THAT IS A MARS MAN!

Ugh--I CAN'T BEAR TO LOOK AT HIM!

COMORROW: MARS MAN!

3-10

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NEED FOR CAPITAL

For Empire Development Schemes

Two Principal Sources Have Hands Tied

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 14. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' statement following their economic talks in London, that "particular attention was given to the need for stimulating economic development," focuses attention once again on the problem of providing sufficient capital for this purpose.

Japan Trade Balances

Tokyo, June 14. Japan's international account of trade during the calendar 1952 resulted in a net excess of income of \$163 million over payment, the Finance Ministry announced.

The Ministry's statistics, patterned after the International Monetary Fund formula, listed income as \$2,425,000,000 and payment as \$2,262,000,000. The balance is \$163 million.

Through trade Japan received \$1,285,000,000 and paid \$1,094,000,000, with an excess payment of \$405,000,000.

Through invisible trade Japan got \$1,136,000,000 and paid \$567,000,000, with excess receipt of \$569,000,000.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$305,693.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HSK Bank ... 140 1553

INSURANCES

Canton ... 233 180 233

Union ... 775 700 130 780

SHIPPING

Asia Nav ... 130

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf ... 78

N. Pt. Wharf ... 550 570

Providence ... 1120 1120 3000 1120

Wheelock ... 775 785 2000 780

LAND, ETC.

HSK Hotel ... 750 770 500 770

HSK Land ... 140 1553

Humphreys ... 140 1553

UTILITIES

Star Ferry ... 21 10 22.50

C. Light (10) 11.25 11.30 500 11.30

C. Light (20) 7.05 7.15

Electric ... 25.20 25.30 1100 25.20

Telephone ... 19.10 19.30

INDUSTRIALS

Cement ... 16.20 17.10 500 17

Rope ... 15.30 200 15.40

STORES, ETC.

Dairy ... 23.20 23.50

Watson ... 23.20 23.50

COTTONS

Textile Corp. 5.15, 5.25

Moves Step Nearer

New York, June 14.

Trading in German dollar bonds on United States markets moved a step nearer when the State Department released names of two of the three members of a so-called Validation Board whose job it will be to reparate valid bonds from worthless ones.

The Validation Board was set up under an agreement signed by the US and the West German Government last February. The Board will meet in New York City and is expected to start its job within a few weeks.

The State Department announced that Mr. D. William Hoffman, a Washington D.C. lawyer, will be the American member, and Dr. Walter Feurich will represent the German Government. The third member, who will be an American and chairman of the Board, is yet to be named.

Once a sufficient number of bonds are validated the SEG will give a green light for resumption of trading.—Reuter.

Colonies To Take More From Japan

London, June 14.

Colonial trade officials say that Japan's exports to British colonies may be expected to rise. The recent Anglo-Japanese trade conference agreed that restrictions would be lessened on Japanese goods but several days ago Japan formally asked Britain to increase imports. Japanese Government circles said May exports were only \$10,000,000, far short of their goal of \$21,000,000.

At the same time, Japanese Government circles claimed that the British had not lifted their restrictions on the import of Japanese goods.

A British Board of Trade spokesman commented that the recent Anglo-Japanese trade talks could be expected to result in a substantial increase of Japanese exports to the British colonies.

Advice has been given to the colonies on restrictions which can be expected to result in a substantial increase in imports from Japan.—United Press.

New Quota List In London

London, June 14.

The Board of Trade announced quotas for the import of apparel and various edible oils from member countries of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and their dependencies, for the last half of the current year.

The new quota for apparel is £700,000, a substantially higher rate of licensing for the goods remaining subject to restriction. The quota for oil—£400,000—is about the same as previously.

The Board of Trade announced on March 23 that the total value of the two quotas for herring roes would be £500,000 for the last six months of 1953. It has now been decided that the quota for canned roe shall be on an annual basis at a value of £200,000 for the year ending June 30, 1954, while the value of the quota for canned fish will be £400,000 for June/December 1953.

Licences will be valid from the date of issue until December 31, 1953, for apparel and edible oils and canned fish and until June 30, 1954, for canned herring roes.

Details of the items covered by these quotas are as follows:

Apparel (except gloves, footwear and headgear) made wholly or mainly from woven fabrics, not containing cashmere, lace or fur, except (except footwear and gloves) of rubber. Bathing costumes, Corsets and brassieres containing elastic fabric (including net) not lace trimmed.

Hats, caps and other headgear, not including (a) hoods, capelines, bodices, forms and shapes, (b) articles containing lace or lace net.

Knitted underwear (other than gloves), not including garments containing cashmere, lace or lace net.

Knitted underwear of any material other than garments containing cashmere, lace or lace net. Silk knitted garments, Sequin trimmings.

Canned Fish and Canned Herring Roes; Fish, canned except anchovies preserved in salt or brine; crab, herrings, pickled, surdines, sild and salmon (including salmon trout) other than smoked salmon in oil; canned not containing more than four ounces net weight. Herring roes canned.

Specified Oils: Almond natural, olive (oleic acid), Apricot kernel natural, peach kernel, natural, hazelnut, natural, poppy seed, horse, sperm, lettuce seed, stearine (stearic acid) melon seed, tea seed, mustard seed, tobacco seed, nuts foot, turtle, niger seed.

The principal foreign countries covered by licences are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, Turkey, Western Germany. (b) Other countries: Afghanistan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Andorra, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China (including Manchuria), Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Formosa, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Spain, Syria, Uruguay, Yemen.—Reuter.

Would Not Hurt U.S. Business

Washington, June 14.

Government and Congressional officials reported today that a Korean truce should not hurt business activity or affect the Administration's tax programme.

Senator Ralph Flanders (Republican, Vermont) told a meeting of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute that defence production will not be cut if there is a truce and it might be a good time to "build up our supplies."

The Treasury Under-Secretary, Mr. Folsom, said that President Eisenhower's tax programme, including a six-month extension of the excess profits tax, will not be altered if the fighting ends. He said the Administration is "still confident that the Congress, when it has studied all the facts, will adopt this programme as being in the best interest of all."

Senator William Knowland (Republican, California) acting Senate majority leader, said that the proposal to continue the profits tax is not necessarily dead but doubted whether it would ever reach a vote. President Eisenhower has proposed that the excess profits tax on corporations be continued to December 31, and individual income taxes be reduced 10 per cent as already scheduled at that time.

Mr. Folsom said: "These reductions are justified only on the assumption that further Government spending cuts will be made in the next fiscal year."

Senator Flanders told the Institute that he has found sentiment among voters, Congressmen and members of the Administration to cut defence spending in the event of a Korean truce.

"We must remember," he said, "that this is a truce, not peace."—United Press.

New Nevada Mine

New York, June 14.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation intends to develop a new open-pit copper mine in Nevada, according to Mr. F. R. Milliken, vice-president in charge of mining operations.

The undertaking will be a development of an ore body located near Kennecott's present Nevada operations. The ore body is 1,400 feet long, 600 feet wide and consists of low-grade copper ore averaging less than one per cent. This is the second major development undertaken recently by Kennecott in this area to add to the country's production of copper. Development work will start in the near future and full production is expected in 1954.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE:

Korean Truce Still Exerts An Influence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 14.

Two questions which have been in the background for the past few months came into prominence on the London Stock Exchange last week. The first concerns possible repercussions on industrial activity both here and in America of a truce in Korea.

To a large extent the industrial and commodity markets had already discounted the possibility of a mild recession on the outbreak of peace. But this past week's setback of industrial and commodity share prices, though slight, was sufficient to show that some nervousness still exists.

Industrial shares had been rising steadily for three weeks until Wednesday's news of the overnight fall on Wall Street caused them to be marked down.

But the selling was nowhere pronounced and losses were very small.

One of the weakest spots was in shipbuilding shares following warnings from shipping companies that replacement costs for floating dock arising from last year's budget deficit, and the continued strength of the market has given rise to rumours that the time for this operation may now be near.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The second question worrying investors concerns the Government's intentions in the gilt-edged market. The authorities have been expected for some time to undertake the funding of the floating debt arising from last year's budget deficit, and the continued strength of the market has given rise to rumours that the time for this operation may now be near.

But this did not restrict business in the gilt-edged market until towards the close of the week.

Wednesday's setback in the industrial market left Government securities undisturbed and might indeed have helped them for on that day the Financial Times index touched a new high point for the year. After that, however, prices began to recede slightly.

The belief that the time is ripe for a big Government operation was reinforced by the successful success of last week's loan issue by Tanganyika.

EXPERTS' GUESS

It has been estimated that investors offered around £85 million for the £22½ million of 4½ per cent stock on issue. Applications for up to £1,000 were rejected while applicants were rejected who received only six per cent of their requirements.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the stock was quoted at a premium of 9/10's over the issue price of 97½ at the close of the first day's dealings.

Whether the buoyancy of the gilt-edged market, which carried the Tanganyika loan to such success, will encourage the British Government to launch its own much bigger operation remains to be seen; but the market experts have now started to examine the possibility of a conversion of the £280 million of 2½ per cent National War Bonds which fall due for repayment on March 1 next.

They believe this conversion might be combined with a cash issue.

Exchange Allocations Changes

Wellington, July 14.

The New Zealand reserve bank has announced that the exchange allocations system will be maintained in 1954 but traders' basic allocations will be increased from 40 to 50 per cent of 1953 commitments after allowance for 15 items which will provide £60 million on basic allocations which is £20 million more than for 1953. Traders requiring more than the basic allowance will, as at present, have to apply for additional sums.

Items freed from the exchange allocation system for 1954 include: cement, newsprint, polish, rock phosphate, basic slag, tea, fresh fruits, raw sugar, sulphur, books, corn sacks, wire, packs and unmanufactured tobacco for manufacture into cigarettes and cigars.

The Bank stressed that the exemption of these goods from exchange allocation in no way affected existing import licensing requirements.—Reuter.

Familiar Pattern Forecast

The hope that the Korean truce talks will shortly be concluded is well established in the reports that have come in, says the "Financial Times."

The repeated disappointment of almost equally strong hopes in the past must, however, create a fear that some final difficulty may once again postpone the signing. If a truce should be reached it will be an important market factor not only in itself but in the influence it will have on the relations between East and West.

In the past approaches to agreement in Korea have always had the same result in world markets. Prices have fallen, partly because of the introduction of a new and uncertain economic factor, partly because of the possibility that arms expenditures might be reduced. In particular, the shares of the producers of some strategic commodities have been marked down.

This reaction has been common to both London and New York. It is possible, but not certain, that this will be repeated if the truce is now signed. For one thing the movement in the markets after the death of Stalin and the ostensible change in Russian policy did to a considerable extent discount peace in Korea. As far as the London market is concerned, this process may have been completed, though Wall Street may prove more sensitive and could have its own effect in London.

TWO POINTS

Since the death of Stalin two things have been made clear. The first is that however much the Russian leaders may be anxious for a settlement of outstanding problems they have no intention of making uncalculated sacrifices for it. They will not consider the benefits of a general pacification worth the price of an abandonment of their gains since the war.

The second point is that no major country outside the Communist bloc is contemplating any significant change in its rearmament policy. In time there may be public pressure for a drastic reduction in defence budgets. It does not exist yet and it has been calculated that a truce to the fighting in Korea would in itself reduce defence spending by the United States next year by about \$2,000m. There would remain a strong determination that preparedness should go on.

Under these circumstances the outlook for the market is likely to depend on more familiar influences. At the moment the general tone and confidence of British industry is good. The heavy order book and long delivery dates of the inflationary period are a thing of the past, but almost without exception the industries which suffered last year are now enjoying better trading conditions. The Budget concessions to industry provided a welcome incentive which share prices can scarcely be said to reflect. At the same time the balance-of-payments position is satisfactory, even if a further improvement would be very welcome. The one constant uncertainty of Wall Street, though even that is partly the result of the U.S. Treasury's dollar money policy. In all, if world affairs remain as they are, the prospect looks reasonably sound.

Zurich, June 14.

According to a report in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, it is intended to float a third World Bank loan in Switzerland in June. The paper states that the loan will amount to 50 million Swiss francs, the same as the middle 1951 and end 1952 loans. The interest rate will be 3½ per cent. It is believed that the loan will be redeemable in 10 years and have a price of issue of 99 per cent. The paper states that negotiations for the loan are near conclusion.—Reuter.

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"FELIX ROUSSEL"	8 June	10-11 July	Yokohama
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	7 July	2-4 Aug.	Saigon
"VIETNAM"	17 July	9-10 Aug.	Yokohama
Homewards	Leaves	Arrives	From
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	25 July	10-11 July	Yokohama
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	4 August	21 Aug.	Saigon
"VIETNAM"	22 August	11 Sept.	Saigon

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"MONKAY"	Europe—Sailed	16-18 June	Japan
"SILVERSANDAL"	Europe—Sailed	28-29 June	Japan
"MEKONG"	Hamburg—Sailed	16-19 July	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Arrives	From
"FEI-HO"	Keelung—13 June	15 June	Japan
"MONKAY"	Keelung—12 July	14 July	Japan
"SILVERSANDAL"	Keelung—20 July	28 July	Japan
"MEKONG"	Keelung—8 August	10 August	Japan

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MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1953.

Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"For her I joined the Boy Scouts, Young Rangors, Planeteers and Junior G-Men—now she has taken up with a 4-H Club guy!"

Severity Of Sentence Appeal Dismissed

An appeal brought by Ng Fai, 30, against severity of sentence was dismissed by the Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, and the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice T.J. Gould this morning.

Appellant was found guilty of simple wounding by a jury and sentenced to three years, hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane by Mr Justice Reece on April 20 last.

Ng was charged with wounding with intent to murder and alternatively with wounding with intent, but was acquitted on both counts.

Appellant told the Full Court this morning that he was appealing against severity of sentence on the ground that the complainant in the case, Cheuk Yim, 25, went to his quarters with the intention of stealing.

(Appellant was stated at the trial to be a watchman employed by a construction company at North Point. Complainant was also an employee and he and appellant together with three other persons were living in one of the company's huts at the time.)

HAD SUSPICIONS
Continuing, appellant said that as a watchman he had to protect his master's property. He suspected complainant to be a thief.

Ng further alleged that complainant attempted to hit him with an iron bar. He avoided the blow and produced a pocket knife with the intention of threatening complainant. Complainant however chased him down the stairs and during the struggle complainant was wounded.

The Chief Justice said that all the appellant had told the jury who had found him guilty. He remarked that the wound inflicted on complainant was a severe one. It was fortunate, he added, that appellant was not found guilty of one of the more serious charges preferred against him.

Dismissing the appeal, his Lordship said that the Court

found no grounds for upsetting the sentence.
At this point appellant holding up his hand in a clenched fist pleaded to be heard further. He said he had an aged mother, a wife and two children and they were relying on him for support.
The Chief Justice said that he regretted the Court could not take that into consideration.

Date For Trial Fixed

Lee Chow, 43, rice shop proprietor, of 157 Canton Road, ground floor, appeared before Judge W. A. Blair-Kerr at the Victoria District Court this morning on a charge of possession of dangerous drugs without a licence.

The accused, who is defended by Mr Oswald Cheung, was alleged to have been in possession of six tins of raw opium on May 21.

No plea was taken, and hearing of the case was fixed for June 18 at 2 p.m. Lee, who is on bail of \$5,000, had his bail extended to the day of his trial.

Another man, Yu Yue-fai, unemployed, charged with possession of 25 ounces of heroin, pleaded not guilty. Date of hearing of his case was fixed for June 10 at 11.30 a.m. He was remanded in gaol custody.

Danish Minister Here

Mr A. Mørch, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived here from Peking by train last night on route home for re-assignment.

Mr Mørch, the post-war Danish Minister to China, first went to Nanjing in 1946. He continued to represent his country in that capacity after the present Government came to power and was appointed Danish Minister to Thailand.

Mr Mørch is flying to Bangkok tomorrow morning for a farewell visit before returning to Denmark where Mrs Mørch and their three children now live.

The Danish Legation in Peking is now being represented by a Charge d'Affaires, Mr H. Christensen.

SHORT CIRCUIT

A short circuit caused the air raid siren at Queen's Gardens to go off this morning at 11.20. The alarm sounded for more than four minutes before the electrical defect was corrected.

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UNIVERSITY CONGREGATION

Graduands Receive Degrees In Colourful Ceremony

SOMBRE FINANCIAL PICTURE PAINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

While the academic picture at the Hongkong University was bright, the financial aspects were sombre, said His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, at this morning's 44th Congregation of the University when degrees were conferred on graduands.

His Excellency, speaking as Chancellor of the University, said the University was academically sound, but he warned that estimates showed that within the next few years some \$16 millions would have to be found for capital works over and above those for which funds were available.

There was a large and distinguished gathering present, who stood while the Procession comprising Warden, teaching staff, Members of the University Court, preceding the Mace, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr L. T. Ride) and the Chancellor (His Excellency the Governor) marched to the dais.

After the Congregation had been declared open, the Vice-Chancellor gave his address from the lectern.

He said:
What few remarks I propose to make today I should like to address to our ninety-one new graduates; that of course is with the hope that the rest of you will not be completely disinterested in what is said, for I believe our subject is at least of some small interest to every one of you or else you would not have taken the trouble to come here today at all.

Your graduands have now successfully reached the end of your courses in this University and are about to be admitted to full graduate membership of our society. I wonder what your conception of the University is, or of any University for that matter, really? After four years with us—some of you, taking the longer courses, it has been six years—do you look upon the University in the same way as the bus driver does, as the place at the end of his route which not only acts as a destination and a goal but at the same time provides him with label for his bus? Do you now feel you can sum it all up by saying "I have finished my course and here is my ticket to prove it"? Or is the University to you something more solid and concrete, a group of buildings growing in both size and complexity, to whose classrooms and laboratories and libraries and halls you have become more or less sentimentally attached? Or is it merely a type of advanced school to which you have plodded wearily every day in order to attain that compulsory seventy five per cent attendance at lectures and to pick up sufficient of the academic crumbs that fall from the professorial tables to see you through the rigorous examination test that marks the end of your course?

DEFINITE LANDMARK
You will be surprised to hear that I believe it matters little at this moment which of these views, if any you hold, because you have probably not had either the time or the opportunity to sit and think of a problem such as this. I think most of us have to admit that we arrived at this stage of metamorphosis in our academic life—where undergraduate changes to graduate, without really thinking seriously on this matter at all. Today you reach a very definite landmark in your careers and I do suggest to you that this is a very fitting moment to reflect on this matter and to consider what your relationship is to your University; from now on you have a dual role to play in University affairs; as graduates you will share with the members of the Staff the responsibility of maintaining the University's academic reputation as members of the public you should share with us the responsibility of determining the University's policy and function. The former statement you will probably accept as axiomatic; but what of the latter? How are the policy and function of a University and the scope of its activities determined? The early universities in Europe developed from small groups of scholars, both young and old, who were all fired by the common desire to spread the light of knowledge, and the spread of knowledge; as these groups became organized their membership became

limited to those who had reached a certain minimal standard of scholarship, and the society thus formed became known as a university. These scholars of the pre-revolution era spent their time in contemplating the philosophy of life and studying the classics or the humanities as they were called; they were able to do in a relatively peaceful isolation untroubled by the outside public, because the man of action in the field, the office or the workshop had little in common with those who spent their time just sitting and thinking. As learning advanced it became more obvious that the academic mind flourished best when shielded from the disturbing influence of political, racial or religious rivalries, and from this principle of non-interference arose one of our chief freedoms, academic freedom.

THE CHANGE

With the dawn of the scientific era, which we must remember, was entirely due to the thinking of these philosophic sitters, there came a change; applied science opened the way for new professions, and a new standard of proficiency they had to be studied subjects were of such practical and economic importance to the general public that immediately the Universities became of vital and obvious importance to the people of the world at large. It really did not matter to the man in the street if a philosopher could prove to his satisfaction that under certain circumstances two and two did not make four, and as long as he kept his philosophical belief within his own cloistered walls all was well; but an economist, an engineer or a prescriber of poisons may well find himself in trouble or in gaol if he acted otherwise than on the generally accepted fact that two and two actually make four. The moment academic doors were opened to admit the sciences to our University curricula, a structure was added to our universities which had a fundamentally different foundation; to the cloistered quiet learning and untroubled thinking were added the changing workshop and bustling laboratory; the University became a place of learning as well as a place of teaching and its teaching was based on what had to be accepted as scientific facts.

EXCITING

The new learning was so exciting, physics, chemistry, mathematics, the biological sciences led to exploration and discoveries; the steam engine, the internal combustion engine and the electrical machines in their turn led to the conquest of land, sea and air; no wonder the new learning was popular and added to that the professions of the applied sciences became the most lucrative. All this is reflected in the structure of a modern university; of our thousands of undergraduates over seven hundred hope to be doctors, engineers, architects, scientists, while only two hundred odd are reading for an Arts degree. But the one effect to which I wish to draw your attention today is the effect of this change on the public. A modern university cannot hope to live let alone flourish in seclusion behind an academic curtain; it needs the help of the public in both the delineation and the solution

of its problems. The public is directly concerned with the type, the number and the cost of the applied sciences which its University trains; the public must therefore not only take an interest in its University, but must realize that the University can only serve the public best if they both work together in complete and mutual understanding of their common problems. We may now broadly see how the responsibility for the various phases of university activities is apportioned. It is for us in the University to watch carefully lest disproportionate learning upset the balance and efficiency of our scholar society; it is for us to take the major responsibility in deciding the scope and extent of the study of the Pure Arts, and to devise the best, the most efficient and the most economic means of maintaining the desired standards in all our courses. On the other hand, it is for the public to have the major say as to what should be taught in its institution of higher learning in the realm of applied sciences; it is for the public to say whether they need doctors or dentists, engineers or architects, and to what standard of proficiency they should attain; but more than that, it is for public decision as to whether this need should be met by local production or by importing the article from a university abroad; but it must be realized that in both cases we have to be paid for. If in Hongkong you decide that the applied sciences you need should be trained here, then you must accept the financial responsibility of the institution which is set up to train them.

AN OBLIGATION

This argument immediately prompts the criticism which has so often been heard—why should this university train students from other countries? You cannot erect a lighthouse on your rocky coast and restrict its helpful beams to your own ships of sea and air, nor can you restrict the advantage of this Lighthouse of Learning of the Far East to those who spring from your shores only. Our mere existence here imposes on us the obligation to play our part in the higher education of those who are here, and the people of the Pacific Area—irrespective of their origin; that statement also answers to a great extent those who ask why a university such as ours should spend money on research; besides the answer implied in our territorial obligation there is also this important fact that there can be no academic ceiling to an institution of higher learning; our job does not cease as far as any one individual is concerned when he or she takes the qualifying degree. We must have research facilities to train our graduates for higher degrees and perhaps the unpalatable fact that out of one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine graduates of this university make the foundation only thirteen have taken our higher degrees, is in a large measure because we have not been able to provide the facilities for higher studies that we should have provided.

I must not, however, finish on such a self-condemning note as that; with what facilities it has had at its disposal our University has done remarkably well in its short life of forty-one years; it has provided elder statesmen who have served and

are continuing to serve on the Colony's Executive, Legislative and Urban Councils; our graduates are playing an increasingly large and increasingly important part in the various Departments of Government; our Medical Faculty has provided not only this Colony but another over the other side of the world with a Director of Medical Services and university lecturers in the United Kingdom and in America are finding that they can expect, without fear of disappointment, a very high standard of academic attainment from our graduates.

Of our staff Dr S. G. Davis has recently attended the Regional Conference on Mineral Resources in Tokyo as Adviser to the United Kingdom Delegation. Professor Barker has been specially invited to read a paper at the 12th International Congress in Zoology in Copenhagen this summer, while our Dean of the Medical Faculty—Professor Gordon King—has won great credit for himself and for us by being chosen as their Guest of Honour at the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynaecologists and Abdominal Surgeons. It is a fitting tribute to the great work he has done in China and in Hongkong in his branch of his profession, the value of which has recently been suitably recognised in the latest Honours List by Her Majesty the Queen.

FINANCIAL HELP

It would be very wrong of me to conclude my remarks without reference to the financial help and encouragement we have had during the year from many of our friends. \$20,000 was subscribed by admirers of the late Dr C. P. Fong to provide two gold medals to be awarded annually in his memory; the family of the late Lee Hysan have donated a gold medal to the Architectural Faculty in memory of their father; the Pharmaceutical Society of Hongkong has donated another gold medal for competition amongst our Pharmacy students; \$9,000 has been donated for the Royal Prize in Education, and an anonymous donor has made available a further sum of \$10,000 for the award of suitable prizes.

The Rotary Club of Hongkong has donated \$10,000 to provide scholarships to enable needy and deserving students to stay on and complete their Honours Courses, and also to provide studentships for post graduate research in Arts and Science.

Through the good services of the Hongkong Junior Chamber of Commerce, Mr Advanay in memory of his mother, has given money to pay for the full medical course of a woman student, and recently the French Government, through its Consul-General here in Hongkong, has made the magnificent offer of awarding one of our students a scholarship to study in France for the academic year 1953/4. In thanking the French Government for this award, we express the hope that establishing relations between a French University and ours in Hongkong will play a small part in further cementing the bonds of friendship and scholarship which already unite our two peoples.

AMERICAN HELP

From the continent of America we too must acknowledge some most valuable help; the China Medical Board of New York has promised us \$475,000 to equip the new Pathology Department which it is hoped we shall start building in the near future; in Canada the United Board for Christian Colleges in China has decided to make available to the University of Hongkong, until such times as the West China Union University is able again to receive aid from Canada; the proceeds from two memorial funds—the Dr Janet McCulloch Memorial Scholarship Fund and a fund in memory of Professor Kilborn's parents; we accept and acknowledge this help and also the privilege of being able to keep alive the memory of those who did so much for education in Western China. The Aid

Refugees Chinese Intellectuals Incorporated have financed the appointment of six Chinese Research Fellows in our newly organised Institute of Oriental Studies. The development of this Institute within the last year is one of the things of which this University, and indeed the whole Colony, may well be proud; its work however demands a very complete Chinese library and ours unfortunately has some ominous gaps, it is essential that we must gradually fill these gaps and it is therefore with more than usual fervour that I thank Dr Arthur Woo for his recent donation of two thousand nine hundred and three volumes of valuable Chinese books, a fine gesture well timed, and a valuable help to Chinese scholarship. Regarding this need for Chinese books, a small group of our friends recently determined to start a fund to enable us to purchase essential additions to our Chinese Library as such books became available; this Chinese Library Fund was started by an excellent donation of \$10,000 from our ever-ready helper Mr Leung Yew, to whom I now offer the University's most grateful thanks.

VALUABLE COLLECTION

During this year the Fung Ping Shan Library has also received a most valuable and unusual donation in the form of a complete set of the issues of a Hongkong Chinese daily paper the "Wah Tze Yat Po" or "Chinese Mail", dating from 1894 to December 1941. The copies of this paper from 1894, when it was founded, to 1894 were unfortunately destroyed by fire in that latter year, but the copies subsequent to that date were kept by Miss Faith Chun, the grand-daughter of the founder of the paper and in donating these to the University Miss Chun said "This collection of some 50 years of newspapers may contain very valuable historical material and it is our hope that it be preserved in the library of the University and put at the disposal of those whose interest and duty is the writing of the history of Southern China and especially that of Hongkong." I am publicly thanking Miss Chun now on behalf of the University and I express the wish that her hopes may be amply fulfilled and that her generosity and public spirit may be amply justified.

In this short address, I fear I have wandered far both from my theme and my original theme; in my closing coda I return to both: I hope you graduands will now realise, if you didn't before, how many sides there are to the problems which confront a university and that above all, a university can never be a fixed and static thing; what is dealt in one place may not be so in another and a university that does not move with the times is dead, though it still live.

I hope you will never fall into the error of looking "back" on our university days, for they still continue though in another form; you may look back on your undergraduate days; I hope you do so with satisfaction and affection, may you look forward to the graduate portion of your university days with justifiable hope and a renewed determination to work for the benefit of mankind as a whole. I trust you have acquired the ability and the art of thinking; it is the basis of your life's work as well as your university work and as guide the advice of a great philosopher and a man who knew intimately the world of his day and generation. He advised "Whatever things are true, whatever things are honest, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report; if there be of any virtue, and if there be of any praise, think on these things."

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

Addressing the Congregation, H. E. Sir Alexander Grantham said:
A university to be worthy of the name must be academically sound. It must also be financially sound. And whereas it would be possible—and there are examples of a university being financially sound but

academically unsound, it would be impossible for a university to be academically sound but financially unsound, at any rate for any length of time; the university would sooner or later have to close its doors. This is not the first time in my address at Congregation that I have laid stress on the importance of the dollars and cents aspect of the University. And I make no excuse for following the same theme again today. In fact, were I not to do so I should be failing in my duty, as I am sure you will agree with me after you have looked at the sombre picture that I am going to paint. I must, however, not forget the academic side and I do not intend to do so. That I should say, is bright; though here, too, we have our problems, as has any university, any institution. They are not, however, formidable.

To be academically sound a university must have a proper and adequate syllabus, whether for pass or honours degrees, in the various faculties; its teaching must be good. That is primarily a matter of having well qualified professors, lecturers, and so on, who know how to impart their knowledge to their students. There must be an adequacy of teachers. If there is not, the teaching will be too diffused and dissipated, however good the professors. The buildings and equipment must be at least adequate if the students are to reap the full benefit of the teaching.

RAISE
How does the University of Hongkong measure up to these criteria? On the whole, very well. There is nothing wrong with our syllabuses. The quality of the staff is high. I might here mention that Sir Alexander Grantham, who visited us a couple of months ago, had some complimentary things to say in this regard. The teacher-student ratio is, however, too low. We were however aware of that weakness and steps were being taken to remedy it. Where we were falling was in respect of buildings and equipment, what I might term the physical facilities for learning. I shall have more to say about this when, in a moment, I deal with the financial position of the University.

Teaching is, as we are all aware, not the sole function of a university. Research is also a function and a very important one. Here we are definitely weak. This is in no way because the staff is not anxious to carry out original research, or that it is not capable of doing. They are both anxious and capable, and do indeed do what they can. But with the disproportionately large number of students to teach, they simply cannot give the time to research that they should. The University was aware of this weakness and would in course of time have corrected it, though here again finance—the salaries, housing, etc., of more staff—comes in.

In short, Hongkong University was and is academically sound, and is so recognised throughout the world. We must so maintain it. There must be no lowering of standards.

FINANCES

I turn now to the dark side of the picture, the financial. Until quite recently I had thought that so far as capital expenditure was concerned we were in a satisfactory position. We had received or been promised grants totalling \$8 millions from Her Majesty's Treasury and \$4 millions from the Hongkong Government. This I had thought was adequate to carry out rehabilitation and the recommendations of Dr Mount Jones and Mr Walter Adams, who you will recollect visited Hongkong in 1950 and made their report in the same year on the future of the University. In its next phase, that report was accepted by all concerned both here and in London. We were not quite so happy as to how we were going to meet the recurrent expenditure for implementing the report; but with the interest from the endowment fund of \$10 millions created by the Japanese assets with, it need be and if they were willing to help us, an increased subvention from the Hongkong Government, it looked as though the position regarding recurrent expenditure was quite capable of solution. Nonetheless, the Treasury's address to the Court on 2nd December last showed that it would be unwise for us to be complacent on this score. This warning and one or two other (Contd. on Page 2 Col. 4) A

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